The Yolo Democrat.

VOL. VIII. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1875. NO. 9.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$1 50
Each subsequent insertion.....1 00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cts. a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Dr. M. G. Kellogg,

HYGIENIC

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER,

Graduate of the Hygio-Therapeutic College, N.Y.,

Offers his professional services to the afflicted of Woodland and vicinity. The Doctor has had a number of years' experience in connection with several of the best Water-Cure establishments in America, and in private practice, and is thoroughly acquainted with the art of

Curing the Sick without the use of Medicines!

The remedies he uses are the Bath, in all its varieties, Fomentations, Compresses, Diet, Ventilation, Electricity, Swedish Movements, Exercise, Rest, Etc., Etc.

Patients treated at their homes, or, if so desired, Rooms and Nurses will be provided at reasonable rates; (in the last case Patients must apply by letter, or otherwise, a few days before coming).

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE,

In Masonic Block,

Main street, near Third, where the Doctor can be found at all hours of the day or night, except when away on professional calls.

oc31-tf

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

JEWELRY,

AND FANCY GOODS,

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

COLLEGE BLOCK, WOODLAND,

is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

de5-3m

Independent Express and

ACCOMMODATION TO

LANGVILLE,

VIA COTTONWOOD.

We have established an Independent Express and Accommodation Line to Langville, at the mouth of Capay Valley, via Cottonwood, for the benefit of the traveling public, running one conveyance daily (Sunday excepted), as follows:

Leaves Woodland every morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Langville at 12:15 P.M., arriving at Woodland at 3 P.M., making connection with the 3½ P.M. train for the south.

OFFICES, at the City Livery Stable, Woodland; at Levy's Store, at Langville, and at the Postoffice at Cottonwood, where all orders left will be promptly attended to.

JAMES MCHENRY, Prop'r.

Woodland, April 23d, 1874. oc24-3m

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists

—AND—

IMPORTERS,

SACRAMENTO,

Agents for Carbolic Sheep Dip,

The best in use.

AYER'S, JAYNE'S AND RADWAY'S Medicines,

STEELE'S MEDICAL WONDER,

Importers of Teeth and Dental Stock.

☞ Prices as low as any house in the State for reliable goods. ja1-3m

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. oc24-3m

EL DORADO

LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,

(*Successors to Hubbard & Sill*)

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.

oc17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

O'BRIEN'S

SALOON and RESTAURANT,

CACHEVILLE,

BLIND AUGUST, Proprietor.

MEALS, Twenty-five cents, furnished at all hours; also, the best

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS. no5-3m

Furniture & Undertaker's

ESTABLISHMENT!

P. KRELLENBERG,

Dealer in all kinds of

FURNITURE AND BEDDING!

A large assortment always on hand, which will be sold at reasonable prices!

—ALSO—

GENERAL UNDERTAKER,

Having recently purchased the fine new Hearse and Stock of Coffins with the business heretofore conducted by J. H. BROGAN, I am prepared to supply Coffins and Hearse for Funerals anywhere in this vicinity.

Store, Cor. Third and Main Sts.,

Opp. Pockman's Livery Stables.

de11-3m WOODLAND.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. & MISS PORTER

having purchased the stock and business of Mmes. WILLARD AND PHILLIPS in the above line, desire to inform the public of the fact, and at the same time solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

A New Stock of Millinery

Has already been added, so that we can supply anything in that line promptly, and we believe to the satisfaction of everyone who calls upon us. We shall aim to keep the latest styles of goods, and sell them at reasonable prices.

Dressmaking

Will also be a prominent feature with us, in which we feel confident we can please both in style and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

The ladies are respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and leave their orders.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

Woodland, Sept. 11th, 1873. de12-3m

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main Street, - Woodland,

Opposite Craft Hotel.

Undertaking

Promptly attended to, and at satisfactory prices.

A Fine New Hearse in connection with the business.

de5-3m J. K. SMITH & CO.

J. I. EATON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions.

—ALSO,—

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bought and Sold at Reasonable Prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

COR. MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

Opp. the Masonic Hall,

WOODLAND, June 19, 1874. oc17-3m

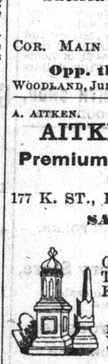
A. AITKEN. ISBAEL LUCE.

AITKEN & LUCE,

Premium Pioneer Marble Works,

177 K. ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH,

SACRAMENTO.



Monuments, Tomb and Grave Stones, Mantles, Table Tops, Washstands, Etc., Etc.

All kinds of Work done in Indian Diggings, Italian and Vermont Marble. Marble at Wholesale and Retail.

JNO. H. BROGAN, Undertaker,

AGENT AT WOODLAND.

no13-3m

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM.

The undersigned respectfully beg leave to inform their friends and the patrons of the late firm of JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO. that they have purchased the entire Stock-in-Trade and business of the above firm, and that they assumed the proprietorship of their store and business on the Thirteenth day of November, 1874.

MR. H. LEVY, the senior member of the new firm, is well known to the people of the county, and the same may be said of MR. Z. HAINES, the junior member, and both have had many years of experience in the mercantile business.

They respectfully ask a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore extended to JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO., and promise to use their best endeavors to satisfy their patrons. LEVY & HAINES.

Woodland, November 16th, 1874. no20-3m

C. H. DAVIS. JAS. VEIRS. WASH. LAMBERT.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. ja10-3m

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. no21

H. M. KIER, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

OFFICE—Cacheville Cal., same as formerly occupied by Dr. Zimmerman. Calls promptly attended to. ja9-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. ja10-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: over Nicklesburg Bros.' store, Main street, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. de19

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank,

de12] SACRAMENTO. [3m

DR. E. A. GORDON,

KNIGHTS LANDING,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of that vicinity. Orders left at P. S. Ginsacock's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. de12-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; is permanently located at Davisville, Cal., and will respond to calls promptly. de12

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—In Bynum & Co's Drug Store, corner of Main and Railroad streets, Woodland.

RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. de12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nicklesburg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. de12

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A.M. to 5 P.M. de5

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW,

Office at Court House, Woodland. de6-3m

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. no21-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in new brick building, next door west of the old Bank, Woodland, Cal. no13-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. no13

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. no8-3m

L. FRIEL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—In the Court House, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal. Will attend promptly to surveying in all parts of the county. no1-3m

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Freeman's Store, Cor. First and Main street, Woodland, Cal. oc17-3m

A. B. MERING, M.D.,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Those formerly occupied by Dr. D. Ray. Orders left at the Drug store of Ruggles & Reindollar will be promptly attended to. oc17-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. de5

TO THE LADIES

—OF—

Woodland and Yolo County!

MRS. OGBURN,

Milliner & Dressmaker,

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods

OF THE LATEST STYLES,

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same

N.B.—Particular attention given to

DRESSMAKING!

Also, Agency of the

New Weed Sewing Machine!

de1 One of the most reliable in use.

PALACE

RESTAURANT.

This new establishment is now in full blast in Hall's Block, nearly opposite the College, Main street, Woodland, having just been thoroughly renovated and fitted up with separate booths in modern city style.

The Table

Will be supplied with the best the market affords—everything in its season—game, fish, fruits, etc., etc., under the personal supervision of the proprietor.

Furnished Rooms

For boarders and travelers, fitted up in a comfortable and tasty manner.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Charges reasonable.

de25-3m MRS. DAVIDSON, Proprietor.

The Louisiana Outrage.

In order to be consistent in his iniquity, the President has resolved to pursue the vindictive crusade against the people of Louisiana to the bitter end, without counting the cost or the consequences. He gives no more heed to public opinion now than he has hitherto done to justice in this malignant persecution.

The Returning Board, which after two months of manipulation has counted out the fairly elected candidates and substituted others dictated by their employers, was organized expressly to do this infamous work. It was a part of the conspiracy and an element in the fraud. And now when the work is done, the President repeats the part which he previously played in recognizing Kellogg as Governor, who had been set up by his own intervention, and he claims the acts of this infamous board to be legal and regular. To sustain it, he produces an opinion from Landaulet Williams, who is known to be one of the chief conspirators himself, and the bribed agent of the Ring who have been plundering that stricken State.

These are the plain facts of the present case, payable to every eye and notorious to the whole world. They may be said to surpass in audacity all the previous villainy, astounding as it has been. If a similar condition of things had occurred in any Northern State after the recent election, and a returning board had declared candidates chosen whom everybody knew to be largely defeated, would the people submit tamely to be defrauded of their rights by such a proceeding?

Let us bring the question home to ourselves, for that after all is the true test. The people of Louisiana knew as well on the 3d of November that they had elected their State Treasurer and a large majority of the Legislature as the people of New York knew on the 4th of November that Tilden was Governor and the Legislature was Democratic on joint ballot. In neither case had the result been officially announced, and yet it was morally certain in both.

Now, suppose that two months after the election, and this result had been accepted by the country, a board of partisan counters had figured Tilden out and Dix in, with a Republican Legislature, what would have been the feeling in this State and in this community? It is hardly necessary to answer such a question, or to suggest that a prompt and a stern remedy would have been found to redress such a monstrous wrong.

The people of Louisiana have submitted to this last and greatest outrage with a forbearance hardly to be expected in presence of so great a provocation. With shotted guns from ships of war pointed at their firesides, and a small army parading the streets in time of profound peace to illustrate the beauty of republican institutions, they are held as prisoners under orders from Washington, and subjects of the thieving despotism which the President has erected by force.

Conscious of the crime which has been committed with his privity, the President sees danger in every passing shadow, and fears that in their very despair this crushed and plundered people may rise up again and strike as their forefathers did for far less reason against the cruel tyranny which he and his creatures have imposed upon them. He seeks a pretext for slaughter, and has sent General Sheridan to the spot, because he believss him to share all his own prejudices and passions.

If the people of the United States now turn a deaf ear to the just appeal made to their patriotism and manhood by Louisiana, and fail to denounce this fraud and tyranny, they will invite the harsh judgment of the civilized world. The time has come when these arbitrary usurpations must cease and the President be required to obey the laws.

We are to-day living under a vulgar despotism, of which brute force and venality are the chief characteristics. Power is centralized at Washington in the hands of one man, and majorities in Congress obey the orders of the White House as if they were slaves of a master. If the army and navy may be used at the angry will or caprice of a reckless President, to serve a partisan purpose or to satisfy personal vengeance, there is no liberty left.

Here is a fraudulent government established and upheld by Federal bayonets in Louisiana for two years, entirely by the acts and approval of the President, without which it could not have stood one day. Then comes an election, and in the face of all these obstacles the people calmly vote down the usurpation. A conspiracy is then organized to cheat them out of the result, and the President appears again on the scene and threatens bloodshed if they venture to assert the privilege of every American citizen. This is the situation.

Go forward to the Presidential election of 1876 and apply this experience to South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississipi, and a few other States that might, in a certain contingency hold the result of that contest in their hands. It is easy to foresee what dangers are in store for the country unless safeguards are now provided in the present emergency.

Grant is a candidate for a third term, and the military machinery which is used to-day to beat down Louisiana and to uphold the most barefaced iniquity will be applied on a larger scale two years hence to retain him in office. He and his creatures do not mean to go out until they are driven out; and it is well to prepare for that contingency now, when the conspiracy may be stamped out by an indignant public opinion.

The first step is to call public meetings all over the country, but especially in the North, without respect to party. There are tens of thousands of honest Republicans who abhor this oppression and detest Grantism as much as the most pronounced Democrat can do. Let these meetings speak boldly to the point and give the Administration to understand clearly that it must halt in this mad career, and that the mailed hand of the robber must be taken from the throat of Louisiana. New York should take the lead in this movement to defend the Union.—*N. Y. Sun, Jan. 1.*

USES OF WASTE PAPER.—Few housekeepers are aware of the many uses to which waste paper may be put. After a stove has been blackened, it can be kept looking very well for a long time by rubbing it with paper every morning. Rubbing it with paper is a much nicer way of keeping the outside of a teakettle, coffeepot or teapot bright and clean than the old way of washing it in suds. Rubbing them with paper is also the best way of polishing knives and tinware after scouring them. If a little soap be held on the paper in rubbing tinware and spoons, they shine like new silver. For polishing mirrors, windows, lamp chimneys, etc., paper is better than dry cloth. Preserves and pickles keep much better if brown paper instead of cloth is tied over the jar. Canned fruit is not apt to mould if a piece of writing paper, cut to fit each can, be laid directly on the fruit. Paper is much better to put under carpets than straw. It is thinner, warmer, and makes less noise when one walks over it. Two thicknesses of paper placed between the other coverings on a bed are as warm as a quilt. If it is necessary to step upon a chair, always lay a paper upon it, and thus save the paint and woodwork from damage.

The Bayonet in the Ascendant.

Says the San José *Argus*: Louisiana is again under the iron heel of military rule, and the strange scene is presented of a military organization of a legislative assembly in a country whose fundamental law solemnly declares that the military shall be subordinate to the civil power. By superior parliamentary tactics the Conservatives secured the temporary organization of the Assembly, electing Wiltz, temporary speaker, and then proceeded to seat five members whose right to seats has been referred to the House by the Returning Board. At this juncture, General Trobriand made his appearance on the floor. We will let the Oakland *Transcript*, a Radical organ, describe the scene that ensued. The *Transcript* says:

"The General entered the Hall accompanied by two officers of his staff, and a squad of soldiers marched into the corridor. General De Trobriand stepped up to speaker Wiltz and asked that Vigors, former Clerk of the House, should read some letters which he presented. Trezevant, the newly-elected Clerk, objected, and the General then asked, as he was unable to judge who was Clerk of the House, that his Adjutant should read the letters. The Adjutant then read the letters, one of which stated to the General that an illegal body was sitting as the House of Representatives, and that Mr. Vigors, Clerk, would furnish him with a list of those members who had been duly elected and as such returned by the Returning Board. Another letter requested the General to eject those members who had not been returned as elected by the Board.

"Wiltz protested, and declared that this was a legally organized body.

"General De Trobriand replied, that as a soldier he had only to obey the orders of his superior officer.

"Wiltz reiterated his statement that the body was legally organized, and added, "After organization we seated five gentlemen, whose cases have been referred to us by the Returning Board. Will you eject these men?"

"The General repeated that he was an officer, and must obey orders, and came alone, thinking his presence would be sufficient to carry out these orders.

"The result was the ejection of six persons who were not returned by the Returning Board, but whose cases were referred to the Legislature. The men were pointed out by Vigors, the old Clerk, and they were taken out between two soldiers.

"The General then ordered Vigors, Clerk of the last house, to call the roll. Speaker Wiltz refused to permit Vigors to occupy the Clerk's place, and ordered the Sergent-at-arms to remove him, whereupon General de Trobriand declared that this was no organized Legislature, and that Wiltz was no speaker, and ordered two soldiers to escort Vigors to the Clerk's place, which was done.

"Speaker Wiltz then rose, protested against the outrage and called upon the Representatives to retire from before this show of arms. The Democratic members, with Wiltz at their head retired from the hall.

"After the retirement of the Democratic Representatives, the Republican members who had returned to the hall organized, by the election of ex-Governor Hahn as Speaker, and adjourned."

Big Figures.

Under this caption the *Bulletin* says the four mines, Consolidated Virginia, California, Ophir and Mexican are selling for $155,520,000, and it adds:

"To equal in productiveness Crown Point and Belcher in the past, these mines will have to turn out monthly the sum of $10,333,333, or the total sum of $123,999,995 in the course of a year. To pay back the sum for which they are selling they will have to keep on at this rate for twenty months. The calculation is that it takes one-third to cover the expenses of mining. To pay dividends monthly according to the average stated, that is to say $7,750,000, a total as above set forth will have to be taken out monthly of $10,333,333, and so on throughout the twenty months. It must be borne in mind that it is only after twenty months, at the rate stated, have elapsed, and with the results indicated, that the real profit will begin. It is a question whether there is any machinery yet contrived that will hoist out of the ground a sum in round numbers of ten and a-half millions a month, and one hundred and twenty-four millions a year. Is there any merely human mechanism by which such a task can be performed? And if taken out, can there be at hand any apparatus by which an amount of ore can be crushed in a month which nearly equals the amount crushed in a year for our most celebrated mines? It must also be borne in mind that the gross sum which is to be mined in the course of a year to justify ruling rates must exceed, by the sum of forty-nine millions and a-half the total production in the year 1874 of all the mines in California, Nevada, Oregon and the Territories, including Colorado, according to the figures supplied by Wells, Fargo & Co. These are, to say the least, startling figures. They are based upon calculations which almost anybody can make for himself. Ten millions and a-half a month! One hundred and twenty-four millions a year! To equal the average profits on the shares of Crown Point and Belcher during the past year, Consolidated Virginia should be paying a monthly dividend of $30 per share. It is now paying $3.

The Army and the People.

An Eastern paper six days ago reported that General Sherman was indignant because the President had ordered Lieutenant-General Sheridan to New Orleans in anticipation of the difficulties there about to occur, which might render necessary the presence of an officer of higher grade than General Emory. General Sherman, so says the report, the General of the army, instead of the Lieutenant-General, was the man for that delicate business, and he regards the action by the President as an intentional slight. Stranger things than this have of late been done to and with the army—things strange enough to create a very lively suspicion whether there is any further use in this country for so dangerous and costly a piece of Government machinery as a standing army at all. For example, there is reason to believe that the Attorney-General has frequently issued orders controlling the movement of troops in several Southern States, and, by consent of the Cabinet and President, virtually setting aside the Secretary of War as of no account. These movements are plausibly enough described as a part of a plan concocted between the Attorney-General and the carpet-baggers at the South, to influence and carry elections, culminating in the final outrage of breaking up a State Legislature by the use of Federal bayonets, and a general menance that hereafter no State is to be held free from the like outrage. No events that have happened in this country, before or since the civil war, have so alarmed the people as these eccentric army movements by the hands of knaves and political demagogues. The dispatches from Sheridan to the war office, and from the war office to Sheridan, so insolent, brutal, and utterly regardless of the constitutional rights of States and people, have increased this popular alarm, which is at last taking shape in general protests of the most solemn character, from public meetings, the public press, Boards, of Trade, Merchants' Exchanges and State Legislatures. The fact that this popular indignation and alarm excite only contempt among leading Senators who support the Administration, and the sneers or stolid indifference of Cabinet ministers, is in proof that they no longer rely for support upon public opinion, but look to the army as the certain and reliable means ready at hand to back their tyrannies and crush the power of the people and the press when it shall become necessary. This sudden change from the old republican spirit of the Central Government and army officers to a new phase so strongly resembling imperialism, will not be allowed to pass unheeded by the country and by future Congresses. We shall soon hear the inquiry: Is a standing army a necessary evil in a Republic? Is it wise to pay forty million dollars a year or any other sum, to support a machinery that evinces so much readiness to attack and overthrow State Governments, so much disregard of Constitutions and laws, and so much contempt for public opinion? Are we not, in fact, nursing a serpent to sting to death our liberties? Does not this army and all its officers pay a higher allegiance to the commander-in-chief than to the law? Does it or any considerable number of its officers care so much whether they serve a Republic or a despot, as whether they get well paid and speedy promotion?

We do not answer these questions. We only say that they will soon be asked very earnestly in Congress and out of Congress, and that late events have made it most difficult to answer them, favorably to the army. One thing we think almost certain to happen within the next three years. Congress will either refuse to make the usual army appropriations or demand a thorough reform in the official rank. When a man's good services to his country come to be abont a set-off against his evil, his right to continued distinction and emolument ought to end. The office of Lieutenant-General is utterly useless, was only created, like that of General, as a means of honoring a man who deserved well of his country, and who has of late years shown a contempt for civil authority quite incompatible with republican government. There are offices in the army, merely ornamental, which cost every year several millions of dollars. How else could it happen that the average per enlisted man and officer in the American army is between $1,200 and $1,300 a year? The fact is, we don't need a standing army. All the army duties required in this country could better be done by volunteers enlisted for special service and discharged immediately after their service is performed, than by a standing army.—*Sacramento Union.*

SENATOR BAYARD ON LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.—In Washington, January 8th, the Senate resumed consideration of Thurman's Louisiana resolution. Senator Bayard said that two years ago he offered a resolution asking the President for information with regard to the conduct of Major Lewis Merrill, of the U. S. A., in South Carolina. Senator Conkling offered an amendment to the pending resolution, and the resolution as amended passed. To this day the President has treated it with contemptuous silence, and with a full knowledge of this man in South Carolina, had sent him to green fields and pastures new in Louisiana. Never since the American colonies separated themselves from Great Britain, had the people of this country been brought face to face with greater questions than those of to-day. The issue was, whether we should have a free government or a military dictatorship; and the remarks of Morton, Edmunds and Logan were calculated to obscure the question by partisan appeals to divert the minds of the people from the true merits of the case. Referring to Sheridan's mission to Louisiana, he said he was sent there secretly to dragoon the people of Louisiana. He arrived there only three days before the meeting of the Legislature, conferred with no one except Kellogg and his adherents, and then produced from his own pocket authority to assume command. Bayard then read from the Constitution of the United States, and said, "If this cavalry officer is stronger than our guarantee of liberty, let us know it now; the issue cannot be raised too soon." He quoted Sheridan's dispatches to the Secretary of War, and asked who would say such a man was fit to breathe the air of a republican government. If he was in a hostile country he could not have used more bloody, brutal language. Referring to the dispatch by Secretary Belnap, approving Sheridan's course, Bayard said the disgust he felt at the language of Sheridan was rather increased toward him who would pen such an answer, and he believed the American people would repudiate all who undertook to endorse Sheridan.

The Truth Being Told.

William Walter Phelps, Radical, one of the Congresssional Investigating Committee in New Orleans unhesitatingly asserts that there is no greater insecurity to property and life in Louisiana now than before the war; that the troubles have been greatly magnified; that both sides want peace, and if any one would convince Louisiana that she has the officers she elected all would submit.

Phelps thinks the evidence before the Committee shows that there are no white men in the State supporting the Kellogg Government, unless officeholders or their relations. There were many white Radicals, but they stayed away from the last election or voted the conservative ticket. There has been a little intimidation, and as much on one side as the other. The Committee's presence has exploded the mystery of the White League by showing that it is neither secret or political. It is not a State organization, but comprises only 2,800 persons in New Orleans. Its Constitution, resolutions and deliberations are public. It had no meeting where reporters of the public press were excluded. Its officers are all men of character and property, and its aim is only to act as a superior police in the interests of law and order. Its show of force on the 14th of September looked only to the rescue of its arms. All beyond that was unpremeditated.

Thus by a Radical witness is the truth, about the outrages in the "Palmetto State gradually being told. And Senator Gordon told a great deal more of it in a debate, yesterday, in the United States Senate. West, the carpet-bag Senator from Louisiana, had just finished a speech in which he maligned the people of the South, when Senator Gordon arose and said he did not propose to reply to the speech of West, but to let it go to the people of the country and make its own answer; but he could not quietly sit and hear people he loved as his own life held up as assassins and murderers. If he exhibited emotion it was not of anger, but of indignation. He was amazed to see the spirit of hate evinced upon the floor toward the people of one section of the country, and if he believed the exprssions he had heard reflected the sentiments of the Northern people, he would feel it was time for the Southern people to die. If he believed that those expressions foreshadowed the policy of this Government towards the South, then he would say, "Let us have done with this farce of local self-government." But he did not believe such sentiments were entertained by Northern people. He believed the majority of American people, North and South, abhorred such a spirit of animosity. He denounced the charges of murder in the South by Democrats as false, and declared that wherever in the Southern States honest men had control of public affairs, property, life and liberty are as safe as in any Northern State. Since the war, not an arm had been raised in the South against the power of the Federal Government. Yet the Southern people were daily charged with being disloyal to the government, because there were cross-road fights. If white men resisted any outrage attempted upon them by negroes, they were denounced as assassins. Men were sent among the Southern people who had no common interest with them; the law, collected taxes, and governed them, and then maligned the same people. If the South asked how New England or the West would like that, and strove by every lawful means to overthrow these men, her people were charged with being murderers and assassins. He denied that there was intimidation of voters, and referring to the remarks of Morton, with regard to the lies of Associated Press reporters in the South, declared that these remarks were a libel on the Associated Press. If they were lies, why were similar statements made by the representatives of the leading papers of the North and West, who had been sent South to investigate matters? Why did he not denounce them as lies? But he cowered before the power of the leading Northern journals. Gordon declared his belief that those who professed such a desire for law and order in the South, really wanted disorder, knowing that peace meant their overthrow. He asserted that not one man in a thousand in the South was armed; not half so many as before the war; there was not half so many military companies as then. He said a good feelling existed between the blacks and whites in the South until the advent of carpet-baggers.—*Examiner.*

THE CONDITION OF MISSISSIPPI.—In the Mississippi Legislature a few days ago Senator Furlong made a vigorous speech, in which he put the responsibility for a great portion of the evils that afflict that unfortunate State where it undoubtedly belongs, upon the shoulders of Governor Ames, whose disregard of constitutional restrictions he forcibly exposed. It may be remembered that in his message to the Legislature, Ames claimed credit for an economical administration of the State finances. Senator Furlong contends that the extravagance and profligacy of the Democratic dynasties which flourished in Mississippi before the war, and which were a reproach upon the State, were not to be compared with the waste and outright robbery which exist under Ames. Then the taxable wealth of the people amounted to $1,700,000,000; now it does not exceed $100,000,000. Then the ordinary tax on real estate was about two mills; now it is from thirty to ninety mills on the dollar. Public printing before the war cost $8,000 per annum; now it averages more than $100,000. Then the expenses of the legislative department averaged less than $20,000 per annum; now they amount on an average to $240,000. In all departments of the Government the same reckless extravagance prevails, while the Senator boldly charges that the Governor is the presiding genius of a little ring of thieves engaged in fraudulently manipulating depreciated State warrants. It would even seem that there is room for question whether a brother-in-law of Grant or a son-in-law of Butler is the worst infliction upon a reconstructed State.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

Contains all County Official Advertisements.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, January 15th, 1875.

FINE BIRD.—Mr. G. J. Cole recently shot a wild goose while hunting in the tules, which weighed eleven pounds.

STRATEGY.—Hon. J. K. Luttrell was placed on an Alabama Investigating Committee, so as to prevent his continual watchfulness in Congress.

FRATERNAL CALL.—Mr. H. Elston, travelling correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, called on us recently. We notice a communication from Mr. E. dated Woodland, which states matters about as they are in regard to crop propects, schools, etc.

DROWNED.—From the Sacramento papers we learn that John Weaver, who had recently arrived from the East, was drowned in Washington Lake on the 8th instant while hunting ducks. We have since learned that he was intoxicated, and when he fell into the water did not know how to save himself.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.—By a late number of the above paper, we observe that Mr. R. C. Brown, who formerly worked in this office for a short time, has purchased a half interest from Mr. Wasson. We are glad to see this, as we know Mr. Brown to be a good printer and a deserving gentleman. We shall be pleased to receive the *Citizen* regularly in exchange.

UNPOPULAR.—The Baltimore *American* remarks that if there is a Republican party in Maryland outside of the Custom House, it doesn't know it. If there is a Grant party anywhere outside of present and expectant officeholders, it would be difficult to discover it with the naked eye. The present unpopularity of Grant among the people who have twice elected him President is something that has no example in the history of our politics.

THE NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD.—There has been a good deal said of late as to the prospects of this road being built. The *Bee* of Tuesday last had this to say: "It is reported on what we consider authority, that two agents of English capitalists are here for the purpose of making an estimate of the support this road might receive if built. They come, we believe, at the request of the present company, who have long since ceased work upon it, and who are understood to be willing to pass over their rights and franchises for a consideration to any parties willing to embark in the enterprise." There were also a couple of gentlemen in this place a few days ago who were in some way connected with the project, but what their relations were to the Company or what their particular objects were we did not learn. The landlord of the hotel where they stopped ascertained that they were narrow-gauge railroad men.

UNEXPECTED ADMISSION.—In the course of a long editorial on Louisiana affairs in the *Placer Argus* of Saturday last, the following sentence occurs: "The malignant rebels and ignorant blacks of the South should never have been intrusted with the responsibility of erecting State governments." We are not surprised at the term "malignant rebels" being so flippantly used by the *Argus;* but that it should admit that the ignorant blacks have been entrusted with too much responsibility does astonish us greatly, because it is one of that class of journals which, as a rule, have lauded the colored men on every possible occasion. Now when serious troubles are springing up in consequence of enfranchising the "ignorant blacks," the *Argus* begins to haul in its horns. No, Mr. *Argus* man, ignorant blacks cannot manage a State government, whatever your so-called "malignant rebels" may do. We were not aware that there were now any rebels in this country deserving that title. If it applies to any, it must be to those who are overriding both State and National Constitutions in Louisiana and overthrowing the chosen government of the people by military power.

CONFLAGRATION IN SACRAMENTO—THREE LIVES LOST.—On Saturday the Western Hotel, Sacramento, was destroyed by fire. Simeon B. Conklin and Job Court, both *Union* office printers, well known to the craft throughout the State, and Andrew Ivers, were burned in the building. The *Union* relates how Court came to one of the windows and looked wildly for some means of escape, but finding none he turned to save himself in some other quarter. But he was hemmed in by the devouring element, and with the other unfortunates had to sacrifice his life because escape was cut off. This is terrible. A city like Sacramento should provide its fire department with "fire-escapes" for just such emergencies. Had proper precautions been taken at least two or three lives lost might have been saved. Now that these valuable lives have been sacrificed, doubtless we shall soon hear that means of escape for such cases has been provided. The funeral of Conklin and Court took place on Tuesday under the auspices of the Typographical Society, and was very numerously attended. The loss of Mr. Land, owner of the Western, is estimated at $100,000, on which there was $40,000 insurance. It is not yet decided whether the house will be rebuilt immediately or not.

Downtrodden Louisiana.

A large portion of our space this week is taken up with matter showing the condition of affairs in Louisiana, where the civil government has been overthrown by Grant and his minions, and a military dictatorship established in its stead. There is no law for any such course, either State or National—no excuse but that of party preservation. The will of the people, because contrary to the wishes of the Republican Administration, has been set at naught. Their chosen Representatives in the Legislature, duly elected in their parishes, and with no contestants claiming their seats, were marched out of the Hall each between two soldiers, so as to place the control of the Legislature in the hands of the Washington Administration party, the Kellogg faction, which had just been fairly beaten at the polls.

What wonder that such a course as this arouses the people to a sense of their danger. Our liberties are endangered by this usurpation of power on the part of Grant and his followers, who have so long held the iron heel of despotism upon the necks of the Southern people that an attempt to throw it off makes the tyrants more desperate and determined than ever to compel allegiance to the Republican party, so that Grant can be kept in power for an indefinite period. Resistance would have been useless, and fortunately the wise counsels of peace and submission, though under protest, prevailed. The sympathy of the nation is extended to Louisiana, and the execrations of an outraged people are poured without stint upon her vile and lawless persecutors. Patriots in Congress have made haste to denounce the tyranny; Legislatures have taken prompt action and spoken in plainest terms against it; the press of the country, almost without regard to party, have promptly and fearlessly come to the rescue of Constitutional liberty, which is here attempted to be overthrown by the very power which should be its sure defence and support and protection.

As Governor Allen, of Ohio, in his message to the Legislature a few days ago remarked: "If this military interference is permitted to go unrebuked in Louisiana, there is no telling how soon the same thing may be done in other sovereign States of the Union." And every lover of liberty must at once see the truth of the remark. Every American citizen should give expression to his disapprobation of this military interference with peaceable citizens in the discharge of their duty—this attempt to subvert the will of the people of a sovereign State of the American Union, acting peaceably, and legally carrying out the requirements of the Constitution of their own State and of the United States; they should frown down this attempt of the Administration to elevate the military above the civil power—to make the latter subservient to the former.

Unless a speedy and final check is put upon this Grant usurpation, we may as well bid adieu to our much loved and boasted freedom—that freedom which was so dearly bought at the cost of so many of the best lives of the Republic; which has been enjoyed for almost a century, but which now, alas! seems tottering to its fall.

Senaton Schurz has introduced a resolution in Congress instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to secure to the people of Louisiana their rights of self-government, and report with the least possible delay. He then addressed the Senate on Louisiana affairs, in the presence of crowded galleries and cloak-rooms. He reviewed the scenes enacted in Louisiana and recited the various excuses made for military interference, denying that there was any authority of law for it. Referring to the Warmouth-Kellogg quarrel, he said: "Your Caseys and Packards carried off State Senators on a United States revenue cutter, and shut up the Republican Governor in the Custom-house, guarded by United States soldiers, to keep out another Republican faction. Nay, more; this same Packard, a United States Marshal during the last election, managed the Kellogg campaign, and also the movements of United States troops, to keep his political opponents from intimidating his political friends; while the Department of Justice of the United States appears more like a central bureau for the regulations of State elections." Speaking of the colored people, he said he would hail the day as a most auspicious one for them, when they threw off the scandalous leadership of those adventurers, who, taking advantage of their ignorance, made them tools for their rapacity. He declared that the people of the South were not murderers and banditti. There were bad elements among them, but the National Government itself was giving these bad elements strength they would never otherwise possess by its unconstitutional proceedings. He argued that Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia, where self-government was unobstructed, were advancing in prosperity, while in Louisiania and other States in a similar political condition there was no prosperity. Lawlessness of power was becoming far more dangerous than the lawlessness of mobs. He advised the people of Louisiana to exercise judgment and moderation, and to trust in the justice of their cause, and eventually the spirit of peaceful victory will bury the usurpers under a crushing load of patriotic indignation. He declared that the people had lost confidence in the truthfulness of those who paraded bloody stories of outrages, because it was often too apparent that they were merely partisan stage thunder to catch votes. He declared his belief that the Conservatives fairly carried the election, and were defrauded out of the result by the Returning Board, and this act had been sustained by United States soldiers. He hoped his motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee would result in a bill for a new election in Louisiana with Sheridan as chief ruler and Packard to conduct the campaign. No measure would avail which did not boldly vindicate the constitutional privilege of the land, and preserve to the State the right of self-government.

Other patriots in the Senate denounced the flagrant wrong; so also did various members of the House, the more immediate representatives of the people. Hon. S. S. Cox offered a preamble setting forth the interference of the United States military forces in the organization of the Louisiana Legislature, resulting in dispersing the said Legislature, and that said action received the sanction and ratification of the President of the United States; and a resolution that "in the judgment of the House, such intervention and control were in violation of the Federal Constitution, subversive of the principles upon which our system of government is founded, and without precedent in the history of this or any other free government; that they were defiant and insolent breaches of parliamentary privilege, illegal and revolutionary infractions of local government, chartered liberty and solemn treaty obligations, and not only unjustifiable outrages upon the State of Louisiana, but a menace to the rights, liberties and dignity of every other State; that, therefore, the representatives of the people of the United States demand the restoration of order and civil discipline in Louisiana by the immediate withdrawal of the military force of the United States and the condign punishment of those guilty of this reckless usurpation."

Is it not plain enough what will be the result, if such lawless attempts to overthrow republican government are not throttled at the outset by the indignant voice of an outraged people? That voice should be uttered in such thunder-tones in the ears of Grant and his minions at Washington, that they shall be made to realize their true relations to this great people—to see that they are not the masters, but the *servants of a sovereign people;* that it is their duty to *obey* law, not to overthrow it—to protect and defend the sacred charge for the time entrusted to their keeping, and not, as they are attemptingsto do, to destroy the glorious Temple of Liberty in order that they may advance their own ambitions and wicked schemes for retaining that power which the people have already decided they are not worthy to wield. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

A downtrodden State craves the sympathy of her sisters in the Union, and sent a telegram to a monster mass indignation meeting held in New York last Monday night, which was addressed by William Cullen Bryant, William M. Evarts, Hon. James L. Thayer, William E. Dodge, George Ticknor Curtis, and ex-Governor Solomon. A series of resolutions was read, denouncing interference of the military in State affairs, and condemning the dispatches of Sheridan. Each was greeted with loud and long applause, and carried amid wild cheers and a storm of ayes. Mayor Wickham was Chairman, and read the dispatch from McEnery and the Conservatives of New Orleans:

"Louisiana sends greeting to-night. Her people will not be goaded into a conflict with the United States troops. A committee is preparing evidence to refute the slanders of Sheridan. We reply upon the moral support of our sister States to restore to American freemen our right of self-government."

WHO DID IT?—The public are justly incensed at the action of the State Board of Education in allowing, or rather, voting for a change of books for the public schools. And they have a right to know who it is that have favored the foisting of this additional burden upon them, estimated to amount to nearly half a million dollars. We find the vote recorded as follows: Ayes—Allen, Denman, Kelly, Kennedy, Lynch. Noes—Crawford, McManus, Bolander and Booth. We are glad to have one act to record in favor of our Governor and also to know that Superintendent Bolander opposed this "grab" of Bancroft & Co., who are to have the contract. There is no earthly necessity for a change. The people do not desire it, neither do teachers deem it advisable. It is nothing less than a big job in the moneyed interest of someone or other, and the people will be called on to foot the bill or their children cannot attend the public schools. Probably those members who voted for the change expect to be benefitted by it.

A TRAGEDY DEPICTED.—Says a late number of the New York *Sun:* "In the midst of a play in a Chinese theatre in Yolo, California, two of the performers had a combat so realistic and vigorous as to fix the attention of the previously listless audience. The actors were armed with knives, and while they struggled with each other on the stage, the spectators yelled and stamped their approval. At last a stream of blood ran across the boards, and one of the contestants fell back dead. The fight had been genuine, the actors having quarrelled about a woman, who also played in the piece." This is a very well *told* story, but as to its having occurred in "Yolo, California," there is certainly some mistake. There have been Chinese fights here, and on one occasion a dead Chinaman was the result. This occurred, however, in a miserable hovel, such as those degraded people usually occupy, instead of in a "theatre." Still it might have been made the foundation for the above well told tragical story.

New Advertisements.

Prof. J. C. Fergusson,

OF THE "PACIFIC LYCEUM BUREAU,"

—WILL GIVE—

One of his Popular Entertainments and Lectures

—AT—

CENTRAL HALL,

On the Evening of the 20th instant,

WEDNESDAY NEXT,

For the Benefit of the

Woodland Library Association

The subject of the Lecture will be

"Scotland—Her Poetry, Humor and Song."

The Entertainment will be interspersed with Amusing Anecdotes, Scottish Songs, Bagpipes, etc. ja15-1t

PAY UP.

As I am making my arrangements to leave Yolo County shortly, all persons indebted to the firm of **READ & WELCH,** either by note or book account, are requested to come forward at once and settle. I will make my headquarters at Simpson's drug store during the next thirty days for that purpose, and all matters of the firm not settled during that time will be handed over for collection forthwith. A. G. READ.

WOODLAND, January 14, 1875. ja15-1m

WM. McLOUGHLIN,

Merchant Tailor

—AND—

PRACTICAL CUTTER!

Respectfully announces that he has opened business on

Main Street,

And invites the community at large to call and see his assorted stock of FRENCH BEAVERS, DOESKINS, FANCY CASSIMERE, EASTERN AND OREGON GOODS,

—ALSO,—

FANCY VESTS, Etc.,

Which he will make to order at reasonable prices.

Brown Suits, from $65 to $70; Business Suits, from $36 to $38—in any style; Black Beaver, Brown or Blue Pants to Order, $15 to $16; Fancy French Pants—light—$13, $15 and $16; Working Pants to Order, $9 to $10.

CUTTING AND TRIMMING TO ORDER Promptly Attended to. Also,

Cleaning and Repairing Neatly Executed.

GOOD WORK GUARANTEED, OR NO CHARGE. ja8-3m

WOODLAND POULTRY YARDS!

Unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast.

IMPORTED FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED YARDS IN THE EAST!

FOWLS for SALE;

BUFF, WHITE, BLACK AND PARTRIDGE

COCHINS!

DARK & LIGHT BRAHMAS!

White and Brown Leghorns, Silver Spangled Hamburgs, White Polands, Houdans, and

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS!

Reduced Price!

BRONZE TURKEYS AND ROUEN DUCKS!

Eggs from $3 to $6 per doz.

Address, **DR. W. J. PRATHER,**

ja15-3m Woodland, Cal.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the general Mercantile business in the Town of Knight's Landing, Yolo County, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, MR. JULIUS MARTIN carrying on the business hereafter on his own account. All persons having claims against the late firm are requested to present the same for immediate payment; and all persons indebted thereto are requested to come forward without delay and settle, either by note or otherwise; or their accounts will be put in course of legal collection.

Dated—Knight's Landing, January 6th, 1875.

JOHN W. SNOWBALL,
JULIUS MARTIN.

ja15-4t

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,
Prior to April 1st, 1874.
ON THE HOSPITAL FUND,
Prior to August 1st, 1873.
ON THE ROAD FUND,
Prior to December 1st, 1871.
ON THE CONTINGENT FUND.
Prior to December 15th, 1874.

A. C. KEAN, Treasurer Yolo Co.

Woodland, Jan. 15th, 1874. ja15-3t

Street Improvement Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Woodland, held January 5th, 1875, it was ordered that Railroad street be graded and graveled from Main street to Dr. Strong's residence. Said grading and graveling to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in office of the Town Clerk.

ja15-4t D. M. BURNS, Town Clerk.

Selling Out!

SELLING OUT!!

SELLING OUT!!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS

—AT THE—

S. F. AUCTION STORE,

WOODLAND,

On Account of Ill Health.

We have determined to dispose of our Entire Stock of

CLOTHING!

DRY GOODS!

BOOTS AND SHOES!

HATS!

FURNISHING GOODS!

GLASSWARE!

CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.,

At the Most Reasonable Rates.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

—MUST BE SOLD—

AT ANY PRICE,

As we are bound to close the business on account of the ill health of the managing proprietor.

Here is a splendid chance for BARGAINS!

The public are invited to come and see for themselves.

All persons indebted to our firm are requested to call and settle immediately.

GOSLINER & CO.,

ONE DOOR WEST OF BANK, MAIN STREET.

Woodland, January 8th, 1875. ja8

GREAT OPENING

—AT THE—

Boot & Shoe Store

WE ARE JUST OPENING THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

That ever was opened in Woodland.

THESE GOODS ARE OF THE

BEST QUALITY;

Having been Bought Cheap for Cash;

—AND—

WE OFFER THEM AT

—A—

GREAT REDUCTION!

ALL GOODS ARE

WARRANTED!

Ordinary Repairing to All Goods Bought of Us Free of Charge.

L. KAMINSKY & CO.

N.B.—We Call Special Attention to our Own Made Boots and Shoes.

2,3p,oc22-3m

NO MORE MONOPOLY

—IN—

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS!

REVOLUTION

Among Toy and Fancy Goods Dealers on account of

ACKERMAN'S

Dollar Store!

Which has received one of the finest selected stocks of Fancy Goods, Toys, Silver Plated Ware, Vases, Mantel Sets, Toilet Sets, Parian Marble Ware, Albums, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Kid Dolls, etc., etc., etc., that has ever been shown in Sacramento. We invite ONE AND ALL, to examine our immense stock of Goods which we have piled in our Store and TWO BASEMENTS. Having been compelled to enlarge our premises on account of the vast increase of business, we have better facilities to show our Goods than ever before.

We are asked what we are going to do with our immense stock? We answer, we intend to SELL CHEAP, and give everybody a chance to live.

HISTORY OF OUR BUSINESS.

About two and a-half years ago we came to this city to establish ourselves, but met with resistance from every merchant from whose line of goods we got in contact with, which, however, resulted disastrously to those who selfishly opposed us. Everybody knows what prices were charged for TOYS, FANCY GOODS, China, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, prior to our opening—but soon after a change took place, when the DOLLAR STORE opened, which has brought prices down to ONE-HALF what they were before. We are glad to see that the people are on our side and appreciate our presence, by bestowing their patronage upon us, and we can assure them that we will always endeavor to keep OUR PRICE DOWN, so that they will be in reach of one and all.

ACKERMAN & CO'S

GREAT DOLLAR STORE

189 J St., Sacramento.

oc16

TO THE LADIES!

Dress & Cloak-Making!

MISS F. A. FRESE,

Late of Sacramento, has taken up her residence in Woodland, on

THIRD ST., BET. MAIN AND COURT,

And will give her especial attention to the business of

Dress and Cloak-Making!

Having had several years' experience in Sacramento, and conducted this business upon scientific principles, giving entire satisfaction to the ladies of that city, Miss Frese hopes to meet with the same success in Woodland.

Cutting done by the Paris Tailor system—acknowledged to be the best.

Ladies, please give me a trial. ja8-3m

"CORN IS KING."

Cooley's Early White Field Corn,

TWO MONTHS EARLIER

Than Any Other Variety.

Will yield as much as any. Escaping the drought of the South and early Fall frosts of the North.

Send stamp for Pamphlet giving Testimonials from "Farmers' Clubs" in different parts of the United States.

Price: 1 Bushel, $4.00; 1 Peck, $1.50; 1 Quart, by mail—postpaid—75c.

Address the originator,

C. C. COOLEY,

ja8 Box 185, Manchester, Adams Co., Ohio

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of Yolo Democrat:

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

And all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that, by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will give

$1,000.00

For a case it will not benefit. Indeed, so strong is my faith, I will send a SAMPLE FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this letter to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully yours,

DR. T. F. BURT,

69 William St., New York.

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

WM. R. RAWSON, Proprietor.

The new proprietor proposes to make this house First-Class in every respect. It is all new and clean, handsomely furnished, and in a good location.

The Dining Room

Will continue under the supervision of an experienced caterer, and the accommodations are such as to please guests and patrons in every department. de1-3m

CHRISTMAS

—AND—

New Years Presents

—AT THE—

Ladies' Bazaar,

WOODLAND.

Now arriving, a large and well-selected stock

—OF—

HOLIDAY GOODS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS!

—CONSISTING OF—

VASES, BOHEMIAN WARE,

JEWEL CASES,

Parlor and Library Ornaments,

Flower Stands, Russia Leather Goods, French Toys and

DOLLS.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF CHROMOS,

—AND—

Other articles, too numerous to mention.

SOCIETIES AND SCHOOLS

Supplied at a large discount from sale prices.

Please send in your Orders in time! Goods will be well packed and forwarded without delay.

Call and Examine Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

P. O. BLOCK, WOODLAND,
December 5th, 1874.

MRS. E. L. FISKE.

de12

J. L. Simpson,

DRUGGIST,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

TOILET PERFUMES,

For the Handkerchief,

Hair Oils, Soaps, Hair Brushes,

ETC., ETC.

A FINE STOCK OF

School Books,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY,

Initial Note, Diaries, Etc.

ALSO, A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Glass, Cigars, Tobacco,

LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,

de19-3m WOODLAND.

Democrats, Republicans

—AND—

LIBERALS!

Elect the man for your Governor whose perceptiveness, benevolence, veneration, firmness and parental love is up to seven; whose accumulativeness is to four, and destructiveness next to nothing; not a bachelor, for he is not a man, strictly speaking. Next, and not least,

CALL ON HUDSON,

And he will make you a New Year's present of a No. 1 pair of $14.00 Boots—providing. He is prepared to make, also, Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Boots and Shoes. Orders taken at residence when requested. Hudson's fit of Boots can't be excelled in the State! Fifty dollars on it.

OPP. DUNPHY'S BLACKSMITH SHOP,

ja1-tf MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

CANDY SWEET,
CANDY SOUR,
CANDY EVERY DAY,
CANDY ANY HOUR,
CANDY LARGE,
CANDY SMALL,
CANDY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS,
CANDY FOR ALL.

At J. I. Eaton's Grocery Store,

Which he will sell at Wholesale or Retail low; also a

Fresh Supply of Groceries!

AT REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH!

CALL AND SEE.

de18-4w J. I. EATON.

TOYS! TOYS!!

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM GERMANY.

MR. I. HAFKY, who is now in Germany, has sent back a supply of

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Exactly suited to this locality, which will be sold at the lowest prices.

Call and Examine for yourself before purchasing.

Family Groceries, Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, etc. also on hand.

Store opposite the Postoffice.

de11-1m MRS. HAFKY.

Whoever

WANTS AN AGREEABLE OCCUPATION, requiring only intelligence, activity and perseverance, and which pays liberally in CASH COMMISSIONS OR BEAUTIFUL GIFTS, should not fail to send to SHERMAN & HYDE, of San Francisco, for circular and terms to agents for

Sherman & Hyde's Musical Review,

A first-class monthly journal of 30 pages, quarto form. Canvassing for it requires no capital, and is profitable. Send for circulars. Try it and see. Address,

SHERMAN & HYDE,

ja8-6m San Francisco.

Steinway & Sons'

PIANOS.

A. HEYMAN,

SOLE AGENT,

I Street, between 6th and 7th.

Opposite the Court House,

SACRAMENTO.

PIANOS TO LET.

Pianos and other instruments repaired, no13-3m

District Court Summons.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo.

ANNA TILYON, Plaintiff, against HENRY HARGER and D. A. HUDSON, Defendants.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and the Complaint filed in said County of Yolo in the office of the Clerk of said District Court.

The People of the State of California send greeting to HENRY HARGER and D. A. HUDSON, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, and to answer the amended Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise, within forty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said amended Complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court for the foreclosure of a certain Mortgage described in the said amended Complaint, and executed by the said HENRY HARGER on the Seventh day of September, A. D. 1869, to secure the payment of five certain Promissory Notes on which Plaintiff claims judgment for the sum of Thirty-four hundred and eighty dollars ($3,480) in U. S. gold coin, with interest on the sum of Twenty-four hundred dollars ($2,400) at the rate of one and one-fourth (1¼) per cent. per month from the First of October, 1874, until such time of judgment; and One hundred and fifty dollars ($150) Attorneys' fees and costs of suit; that the premises conveyed by said Mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said sum of Thirty-four hundred and Eighty dollars ($3,480) and interest at the rate of one and one-fourth (1¼) per cent. per month as aforesaid, and One hundred and fifty dollars Attorneys' fees and costs of suit, and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against said HENRY HARGER for the balance remaining due, and also that the said Defendant and all persons claiming by, through or under him may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said amended Complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said amended Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Yolo, this Twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

HAMILTON & DUNLAP, Attorneys. no27-2m

Delinquent List of Special School Taxes for Woodland School District.

	Am't of Taxes and Costs.
L. F. Craft—Part of lot 1, block 1, Woodland, bounded north by an alley, east by Prior, south by Main street, west by Davis & Co., and Stegall; also lot bounded north by Caldwell, east by First st., south by Ogburn, west by College; Lot 180 by 90 feet	$28 04
Henry Jackson—Lot in Elliott's Southern Addition to Woodland	2 35
J. H. Murray—Lot in Woodland, bounded north by Beamer, east by Davidson, south by Dick, west by county road 20x18 rods	2 11
Leland Stanford & Co—Lot in Woodland, beginning at a point 1290 feet south and 30 feet west of the northeast corner of sec. 32, t 10 n, r 2 e Mt. Diablo base and Meridian, running thence south 735 feet, west 435 feet, north 735 feet, east 435 feet to place of beginning	1 75
A. W. Tucker—Lots 4 and 5, block 10, Woodland	2 29

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT unless the taxes delinquent, together with the costs and percentage due thereon, as appears in the annexed and foregoing list are paid, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, in front of the County Court House, in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, on SATURDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JANUARY, 1875, between the hours of 10 o'clock A.M. and 3 o'clock P.M., the Real Property upon which such taxes are a lien.

E. BERG, Collector.

WOODLAND, Jan. 7th, 1875. ja8-3t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of C. G. McCormack, deceased.

IN PROBATE COURT, YOLO COUNTY, California.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of and all persons having claims against the estate of C. G. McCORMACK, deceased, to present the same with the necessary vouchers, within ten months from the first publication of this notice, to the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, at his residence about three miles northeast of Cacheville, in said Yolo County.

A. W. MORRIS, Executor.

Dated, Dec. 25th, 1874. de25-5t

Presents for the Holidays.

TASTY AND ATTRACTIVE.

A FINE DISPLAY OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.

—AT—

GEO. W. GREENE'S

Jewelry and Book Store!

—Consisting of—

LADIES' AND GENTS'

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES!

GOLD OPERA GUARDS AND VEST CHAINS,

Fine Amethyst, Coral, and Stone Cameo Sets,

FINE RINGS,

Of All Descriptions,

LOCKETS, CHARMS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, CUFF, STUDS, PINS, ETC.,

SOLID SILVER TABLE AND TEA SPOONS,

NAPKIN RINGS, CARD CASES, ETC.,

A Fine Line of Plated Ware,

CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, TOILET SETS, BUTTER DISHES, SPOONS, FORKS, MUGS,

And various other articles of beauty.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Of Every Description.

BOOKS!

A Fine Assortment of

POETICAL WORKS, NICE JUVENILE'S, ALBUMS AND FINE STATIONERY, CHROMOS AND FRAMES,

A fine assortment of FANCY GOODS, TOYS, Etc.,

All of which will be sold at very lower figures.

You will do well by calling and examining my stock before making your purchases.

GEO. W. GREENE,

COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

de18-1m

Fits Cured Free!

Any person suffering from the above disease is requested to address DR. PRICE, and a trial bottle of medicine will be forwarded by Express.

FREE!

The only cost being the Express charges, which owing to my large business, are small.

DR. PRICE is a regular physician, and has made the treatment of

FITS OR EPILEPSY

A study for years, and he will warrant a cure by the use of his remedy.

Do not fail to send to him for a trial bottle; it costs nothing, and he

WILL CURE YOU,

No matter of how long standing your case may be, or how many other remedies may have failed.

Circulars and testimonials sent with

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE.

Be particular to give your Express, as well as your Postoffice direction, and

Address,

DR. CHAS. T. PRICE,

ja8-52t 67 William Street, New York.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, January 15th, 1875.

Town and County Matters

R. R. TIME-TABLE.

	—A.M.—		—P.M.—
	Passenger.	Freight.	Passenger.
Going South...	6:20	6:50	3:48
" North...	11:44	9:33	8:49

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Passenger.	Passenger.
Going South..11:29 A.M.	Going North..5:00 P.M.

Train leaving Woodland at 11:44 A.M. connects with Boat at Knight's Landing for Colusa every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

Board of Supervisors.

The January session of the Board was held on Monday and Tuesday last, all the members present.

Allowances were made on the General Fund as follows: A. Cowell, taxes erroneously assessed, $65.92; Hospital Warden, contingent expenses, $100; Mrs E. R. Jackson, erroneous assessment, $25; John Ward, ditto, $24.25; E. Tadlock, ditto, $25.50; Mr. Reynolds, ditto, $6.

J. K. Smith authorized to furnish shelving for Co. Recorder's Indexes.

Bids opened for constructing extension of Willow Slough bridge: J. W. Tilley, $316; John Mull, $325—awarded to J. W. Tilley.

Bids for grading road from Rupley's to Brown's Corner: W. H. Lusk, $445; A. J. Holland, $500; John Mull, $450—all rejected as being too high, and Clerk ordered to readvertise.

Bids for graveling the above: A. J. Holland, $1,300; Geo. Hebron, $1,020; Sperry Dye, $1,474.60—laid over till next meeting.

Report of viewers of Hutton and Hines road approved; order drawn in favor of Robert Hines for $124.

Petition for vacation and relocation of part of Davisville road west, received with bond; L. Friel, J. W. Tilley and N. Grayson appointed viewers.

Hearing of report on S. P. Barnes road continued till Feb. 8th, C. P. Sprague acting as counsel for petitioners. Clerk ordered to have notice served on consenting land owners.

Ordered that the Clerk procure for County Assessor fifteen List Books and 500 blank assessment rolls; also two books for County Surveyor. [The Assessor's part of this work was included in our bid last year and would have cost the county nothing outside of the printing contract. As it is now arranged it will cost the county some three hundred dollars additional.]

It was ordered that the Surveyor copy all field notes in his office and certify the same to the Recorder; also that the Road Overseer work the road passing S. L. Monday's as now traveled; also that Supervisor Megowan be authorized to purchase fifty piles and have them driven at Dicker & Burns', on the Sacramento river.

The petition for Mountain View School District as amended by Co. Superintendent, approved and District established.

Ordered that Supervisor Swingle examine the sough at Hect's to ascertain height of bridge, etc.

Adjourned to February 8th.

AN ELEGANT ENTERTAINMENT.—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Professor J. C. Fergusson, of the Pacific Lyceum Bureau, is to lecture in Woodland on Wednesday evening next. We congratulate the ladies on their success in procuring so distinguished and able a lecturer. Mr. Fergusson has been lecturing during the season in our principal cities, and wherever he has appeared the press has teemed with laudations of his eloquence, humor, etc. We expect he will be greeted with a very large audience here. The Stockton *Independent* says of his entertainment in that city:

"The fourth or closing lecture of the Evangelical Literary Society's course was delivered at the Central M. E. Church last evening, by Mr. Fergusson, of Oakland. As a literary production, it was an effort of a very high order. The lecturer is evidently a gentleman of fine culture, broad intelligence, and in an eminent degree possesses the somewhat rare and exceedingly happy faculty of delighting as well as imparting information of solid interest to his auditors. 'Scotland, her Humor, Poetry and Song,' was the theme of his lecture, and in his treatment of it he exhibited great familiarity with the history of that country, and its literature. His illustrations of that humor and cutting sarcasm which, to some considerable extent, characterize the people of the lecturer's native land, kept the house in a roar, and at times he aroused his auditors to a state of wild enthusiasm. He is a capital singer as well as an excellent speaker, and his music on the bagpipes was in itself an excellent treat. The entertainment was unexceptionally good."

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Fred. Kiefer, a German shoemaker of this place, on Sunday last attempted to commit suicide by taking poison, but took too much, and it did not have the effect he desired. He then undertook to bleed himself to death by severing the main artery of his left arm with a knife, but in this he also failed as the blood did not flow very freely. We learn that he then undertook to pound himself to death with a hammer, in which he also failed, but became insensible, and was so found on Monday morning. He seems determined to end his life by some means.

LOST.—On Wednesday evening a dark colored fur lady's cape, was lost somewhere between L. E. Tebbs' and J. H. Eaton's residence. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at J. H. Eaton & Son's Store.

"PAY UP."—Under this heading A. G. Read calls on all persons indebted to Read & Welch to settle up immediately.

THE AMERICAN SARDINE CO.'s Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

Letter from Davisville.

DAVISVILLE, Jan. 12th, 1875.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—After a long spell of north winds, heavy frosts and dense fogs, the sky is once more overcast with clouds, and there is again a pleasing prospect of rain—something that is very much needed, as there is a great deal of grain sown that is liable to rot in the ground if we do not have rain and warm weather soon.

I see your correspondent from Davisville, "Once-in-a-While," comes down pretty hard on our worthy Sheriff, as also the Sheriff of Solano County, for not asking the officers of our town to assist in making the arrest of "Black Jack," and other parties who have been committing thefts in Davisville and vicinity. "Once-in-a-While" says if they had secured the services of said officers they could have "bagged the lot." He further says that on the night of January 1st "Black Jack" was known to be in a certain house with "Jamaica," a negro. Being a man of limited calibre, knowing nothing of law or the duties of officers or civilians, it is probably presumptious in me to suggest that it is the duty of every good citizen who may be cognizant of such facts, to inform the officers and cause such steps to be taken as will lead to the arrest of guilty parties. And we will hold "Once-in-a-While" responsible for neglecting to do that which we conceive to have been his duty. Even now is it the case that a dark complexioned man cannot pass through the quiet streets of Davisville at the dead hour of the night without being taken for "Black Jack" and subjected to the indignity of an arrest, and his feelings outraged by the unpleasantness of having to explain. How long, oh! how long must this thing be endured?

The religious portion of our community are holding a protracted meeting with a view of reviving a religious feeling in this place. I hope they will be successful. Mr. Editor, I will say in this connection that I don't like to see young men come into church at a late hour and take back seats and make so much noise that every one in the house will look around at them. It appears to your correspondent that they wish to be the observed of *all* observers.

Our worthy fellow-citizen General Marden, being determined to keep up with the times, has built him a slaughter-house on the outskirts of town, together with corrals and other houses that are necessary to carry on a business of that kind; and he is now prepared to kill animals in a workmanlike manner, and furnish his customers with beef for cash. OBSERVER.

[By Another Correspondent.]

DAVISVILLE, Jan. 13th, 1875.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Last week "Once-in-a-While" favored you and your readers with Davisville Items, which exhausted our supply of locals up to that time; and as nothing strange or exciting has transpired here to modify the monotony of the times, there will be but little for me to communicate.

The church people have been very zealously engaged during the past ten days in general prayer, and large congregations are drawn every evening to the new Methodist or Presbyterian Church, showing that a higher religious interest is felt by the general community.

The Public School seems to be in a very prosperous condition, the present instructors giving very general satisfaction. Many of our inhabitants are denouncing the action of the State Board of Education in changing the text-books; and those who are competent and have taken the trouble to examine text-books are no less indignant because of the readoption of Brown's Grammars.

Respectfully, OCCASIONAL.

Reply of "Silver Star" Club.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—We notice an article in the *Yolo Mail* of the 14th inst. on Base Ball, written by one of the members of the "Lone Star" Base Ball Club of Knights Landing, concerning the recent game played at that place on New Year's day. They say we were not invited to come over and play a game on New Year's day. Sunday previous to New Years, three of the members of the "Silver Stars" visited the Landing and talked about a game, and they extended to us a cordial invitation to come over and play, which we told them we would do. They say but one member of their Club was aware of our coming on the day set for the game to take place. Sunday previous to the day of the game three of our members spoke to three of them at the Railroad Livery Stable, at the Landing, and then proceeded up town where they met two more of their Club and they were informed by the Captain of their Club that we were coming over the Friday following to play the game. That is five who were aware of our coming instead of only one. They also state that we ought not to complain of ill-treatment for we had the game all our own way. They promised us our meals if we would come, which we did not get. If they had come out victorious they would doubtless have treated us well; but they took their defeat so much to heart that they would not do anything in the way of kindness for us.

And now they take the liberty to ask us to come over and play again for an oyster supper and music for dancing. We don't profess to be able to play match games with such renowned Clubs as the "Athletics" of Philadelphia, the "Bostonians" of Boston, the "Atlantics" of Brooklyn, and the "Lone Stars" of Knight's Landing; but if the latter Club will come over to Woodland on Saturday, the 23d of January, 1875, we, the "Silver Star" Club, of Woodland, will play them a match game for the championship of the two Clubs and $20—they to play the same nine of their Club that played on New Year's day. We will promise *them* a square dinner whether they win or lose. "Put up or shut up."

By order of the "Silver Star" Base Ball Club of Woodland.

M. EATON, Captain.

A. E. HORNLEIN, Secretary.

Woodland Jan. 14th, 1875.

THE TIMELY RAIN.—The present has been a remarkable season, thus far, an exceptionally favorable one for agricultural pursuits. The heavy rains which came in November put the ground in excellent condition for plowing and seeding, and farmers availed themselves of it very generally. Since about the middle of November scarcely any rain has fallen, but notwithstanding this the soil has kept in good condition for working and the wheat sown, especially upon summer-followed land, has come up and covered the ground, the roots obtain firm hold. The cold weather and unusually severe frosts have retarded its growth somewhat, but there have been no strong north winds to draw away the moisture, and there has been an unusual amount of foggy weather which has served to moisten the surface and keep it from drying out. We have not learned that wheat in the ground in this county has suffered from lack of rain as yet. But within the last few days the farmers were beginning to manifest some anxiety for the future, until Wednesday afternoon, when the wind and clouds gave certain indications of a storm, and in the night and yesterday morning all fears were quieted by a sufficient rainfall, with indications of more before the weather clears up again. The prospect now for good crops is the best we have ever seen in the State.

General Items.

EX-GOVERNOR Bramlette, of Kentucky, died on Tuesday.

THE trains on the Kansas Pacific Railroad are snow-bound at Wallace.

NASHVILLE news says ex-President Johnson is likely to be elected United States Senator.

THE Steamer *Cortes*, of North Shields, has been lost in the bay of Biscay, and 26 persons drowned.

THREE teams and four men broke through the ice on the Missouri river at Omaha on Tuesday. All lost.

A FIRE at Honesdale, Pennsylvania, Friday, burned out twenty-two business firms. Loss $100,000; insurance, $85,000.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature protests against the Louisiana outrage, but counsels the people of that State to be forbearing.

IT is stated that Voorhees has withdrawn from the Senatorial contest in Indiana. This leaves the race between Holman and McDonald.

SMALL-POX is raging violently in New York. There were a hundred cases last week; Varioloid is also prevalent to an unusual extent.

THE embankment of the California Pacific Railroad between Davisville and Sacramento, where the wash-out recently occured, has been strengthened.

THE Alameda *Enicinal* says that Governor Booth will appoint E. G. Jefferis, formerly of the Sacramento Union, Superintendent of the department of State Printing.

THE Albany *Democrat* gives notice that that paper will accept no complimentery tickets for shows, theaters, concerts, etc., after January 1st. All puffs must be paid for.

THE incorporations of San Francisco divided $20,308,700 in 1874, and $20,480,700 in 1873. Of these sums the savings banks divided $4,000,000 and the mining companies $12,000,000.

SHARON was elected United States Senator by the Nevada Legislature each house giving him a majority on Separate vote. His election will possibly be contested on the ground that he was not an inhabitant of Nevada at the time of his election.

FOR the first time in the history of this country the name of a political party has been introduced into the message of the President of the United States. Gen. Grant, has the bad taste and the public indecency to say, in his late communication to Congress, that "under existing conditions the negro votes the Republican ticket because he knows that his friends are of that party."

MARRIED.

In Cacheville, on the 10th instant, by the Rev. J. M. Hinman, J. H. Murphy, Esq., and Miss Rebecca D. Berkley, all of Cacheville.

The following lines, though not original here, are deemed appropriate for the occasion:

One more unfortunate,
Weary of life;
Rashly importunate,
Taking a wife,
Expecting felicity,
Conjugal bliss,
Trusting implicitly,
Went he in this.
Speak to him cheerfully,
Though, of his fate,
Thinking so tearfully—
Ah! 'tis too late!

For the very best Photographs, go to Bradley & Rulofson's Gallery with an Elevator 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

In this age of scepticism, facts are required to inspire confidence in the minds of the people; but, with good endorsers, they are willing to test any article claiming extraordinary merit. The proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer offer the following endorsement of the merits claimed by them for their preparation, by the Pittsburg, Pa., *Christian Advocate*, viz., "The public have so often been deceived by the use of worthless preparations for the hair, that an article of this kind, to gain their favor and secure their patronage, must possess *real merit*. We are glad to assure our readers that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is meeting with the success which its merits so justly deserve; and we have reliable evidence that it will perform all that is claimed for it, in restoring gray hair to its natural color, and as a permanent dressing is unsurpassed.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1875, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

de3

BELIEVES IT RIGHT.—The *Mail* evidently cares little for Constitutional Liberty. It treats the Louisiana enomity as of little moment; believes Grant and Sherman know better what is right than any one else. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning. If our liberties had no more vigilant watchmen than the *Mail*, Grant and his satraps would soon gobble them up or destroy them.

SOMETHING NEW.—There will be a Bon-Bon dance at Conrad Hall on the evening of January 29th, under the same management as the dance on Christmas night. King Calico and other dignitaries are expected to be present.

WHERE HE BELONGS.—Chemise Jo, the wild man, who has been confined in our county jail for several months, was sent to Stockton on Wednesday last, having been pronounced insane.

CHANGED LOCATION.—Mr. Jeremiah Friel, an old resident of Yolo County has disposed of his ranch and taken his departure for the lower counties where he has some landed interest.

FOR THE EAST.—E. R. Lowe and family are about to start overland to the East for a short visit.

LECTURE.—Dr. Kellogg will continue his lectures at the Advent Church on Sunday evening next. All are invited.

What They Think of It.

Here are some opinions by leading Republicans of the New Orleans outrage: The *Sun* of New York says the President should be impeached for it. The *Tribune* of New York calls it a military usurpation. The New Orleans correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* thinks it without cause or precedent. The veteran editor of the New York *Evening Post*, W. C. Bryant, for many years a leader in the Republican party, and yet a Republican, calls it "the most marked attack upon the rights of American citizenship which has ever been made since the establishment of our Government." He speaks of "a Legislature being peaceably assembled, broken into and dispersed by Federal troops, acting under orders from the President of the United States." It is, in his opinion, as also in that of Wm. M. Evarts, once Republican Attorney-General of the United States, "a crime, happily in this country unparalleled, against the underlying principles of our Government." This view is shared in by Dana, of the *Sun*, Reid, of the *Tribune*, Wickham, the Mayor of New York, and by Sydney Webster, the son-in-law of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State. All the State Legislatures, and all the Governors of States whose voices have yet been heard on the subject, condemn it as an attack on free government and a dangerous menace from the army to the civil authority. And it is remarkable that so far no Senator or Representative in Congress has had the audacity to do more than excuse it by setting up falsehoods in palliation of the outrage for which there can be no justification. Not one reputable journal in all the country, possessing the least courage or ability, has yet ventured to defend it. Indeed, there is no line of defense open. The man or the paper that can find sophistries to justify such a crime, would have as little difficulty and as little compunction in justifying any other usurpation, including that of imperial or dictatorial power by the President.—*Sacramento Union.*

"BANDITTI."—Sheridan, the blustering bully, characterizes the conservatives of New Orleans, as "banditti." He is the very man to serve as a tool for Kellogg, and that Grant sent him to New Orleans is proof that he properly estimates him. Kellogg declares that he cannot sustain himself in Louisiana without the support of the army, and that fact alone is sufficient proof that his administration is an usurpation, for "all just governments have their foundation in the consent of the governed." The American soldier who can consent to be an instrument for the oppression of his countrymen is truly a machine—an infernal machine.—*Sonoma Democrat.*

THE SUN.

WEEKLY AND DAILY FOR 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully and fearlessly.

THE WEEKLY SUN has now attained a circulation of over seventy thousand copies. Its readers are found in every State and Territory, and its quality is well known to the public. We shall not only endeavor to keep it fully up to the old standard, but to improve and add to its variety and power.

THE WEEKLY SUN will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle, and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves, and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

We have no traveling agents.

The WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.20 a year, *postage paid. No discounts from this rate.*

The DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 130,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription, postage prepaid 55 cents a month or $6.50 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent. Address,

ja1-6w "THE SUN," New York City.

New Barber Shop.

PETER MUELLER,

(FORMERLY WITH WM. KNOX,)

Has opened a Barber Shop and Hair Dressing Establishment in Davidson's Building, next door to the Chop-house,

Opp. Capital Hotel,

A FEW DOORS WEST OF THE POSTOFFICE,

Will be happy to see there his friends, and respectfully solicits a part of the public patronage.

de4-6m

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

—AT—

L. Machefert's

JEWELRY STORE,

MAIN STREET, (UNDER CRAFT HOTEL)

Where you will find

GOLD WATCHES

For Ladies and Gents,

GOLD CHAINS,

Vest, Long, and Necklace,

AMERICAN & SWISS SILVER WATCHES

COIN SILVER CHAINS,

Latest Style Gold Sets,

EARRINGS AND PINS,
GOLD CUFF PINS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
GLOVE FASTENERS,
SHAWL PINS
AND LOCKETS,

Gents' Gold Pins, Collar Buttons and Shirt Studs.

DIAMOND, RUBY, EMERALD, AMETHYST, ONYX, CAMEO, GARNET, PEARL, PLAIN & ENGRAVED RINGS

Silver-Plated Spoons, Forks, Knives, Cake Baskets, Fruit Dishes, Castors, Card Receivers, Etc.,

Coin Silver Spoons. Forks, Card Cases, Thimbles, Etc.,

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,

Spectacles and Eye Glasses, in Gold, Silver, Rubber and Steel,

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Albums, Chromos, Frames, Knives, Guns and Pistols.

Florence Sewing Machines.

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRS DONE IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER.

L. MACHEFERT,

de18-3m Main Street.

HOLIDAY BENEFIT.

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

SWEEPING REDUCTION.

We shall offer our entire stock of

Dry Goods!

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,

At Less than Regular Prices!

In order to reduce our stock one-third. This shall be a bona fide sale for cash, thereby giving our customers a

Grand Holiday Benefit!

We have increased our help so that all may be waited upon with punctuality. This sale will begin

Monday, December 17, 1874,

and continue thirty days, and we would say to the Public that we can exhibit a stock that will compare with any in the city. Don't buy until you have seen our Prices, and examined our goods. Come and have your First Choice of this magnificent assortment.

A Large Assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FURS!

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

Including the following kinds:

Russian Sable,
Bear River Sable,
Astrachan,
Mink,
Beaver,
Black Otter,
Brown Bear,
Black and White Coney,
Blue and White Coney,
Grey and White Coney.

Come without delay and make your purchases for the Holidays of

GILMAN BROS. & CO.,

137 J STREET,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,

Sacramento.

Send for Samples and Prices. de18

TREES, SHRUBBERY, PLANTS,

BULBS, FLOWERS, SEEDS, ETC.

I have on hand a large lot of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees,

Shrubbery, in great variety,

Plants, Bulbs, Flowers, Seeds and all things generally found in a well regulated Nursery Establishment. Everything warranted to be as represented.

ORDERS FROM A DISTANCE

Will be promptly attended to—no charge for packing and shipping.

I shall sell all my stuff at the lowest living rates,

For Cash Only!

LOCATION—At the old stand in front of the College, next to Prior's Harness Shop, Main Street, Woodland, where the public are respectfully invited to call and make their selections.

J. E. CARD,

Nurseryman.

Woodland, Dec. 16th, 1874. de11-3m

ROSENKRANZ & KUHN,

MAIN STREET,

Between Tackney House and E. L. Clark's Stable,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Tinware, Stoves, Hose, WaterPipes and Pumps,

ROOFING, PLUMBING & GASFITTING.

Jobbing of Every Description.

Agents for the celebrated Medalion Ranges, the best in the market.

All orders promptly attended to.

de4-3m ROSENKRANZ & KUHN.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL

Has changed proprietors. M. FURNISS will run this hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN!

Mr. Furniss, who is well and favorably known throughout the county as a first-class hotel man, will personally superintend the Dining Room and Cooking Department, and assures his guests that no pains will be spared in making this the most pleasant hotel in Woodland.

de4-3m **M. FURNISS.**

Real Estate! Real Estate!

SELL YOUR LANDS THROUGH

ALVA UDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

LANDS, GRAIN, WOOL AND FAT STOCK,

Office: Craft Hotel, Woodland.

ja4-6m

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!

We respectfully call the attention of our many patrons and friends to the fact that we are offering our

Large and Elegant Stock

—OF—

CLOTHING

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS

AT COST!

For the purpose of Closing Business. We invite all desirous of purchasing goods in our line to call and examine our stock, which consists in part of a FULL LINE of

ELEGANT and FASHIONABLE

Cassimere,
Beaver,
Diagonal,
Dress,

—AND—

SCOTCH TWEED SUITS!

—ALSO,—

Chinchilla,
Melton,
Cassimere, and
Beaver Overcoats,

And a Complete Stock of

FURNISHING GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC.

R. T. BROWN & CO.,

CORNER FOURTH AND J STS.,

SACRAMENTO. de18-1m

H. WACHHORST,

IMPORTING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

79 J street, Sacramento,

BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,

Invites attention to his

Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.

Ornamented and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade like coin quality of Silver Forks and Spoons.

JEWELRY. My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.

RINGS. An endless variety of every description, from Plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS. Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain, and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES. Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES. Chronometers, Chronographs, (quarter and one-fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS. From the plainest to the finest French Pendules.

DEALERS in these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best workmen and warranted.

My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell cheaper than any other dealer here.

Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.

79 J street, between 3d and 4th.

de20-3m

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

COR. J. & SECOND STREETS,

SACRAMENTO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Agricultural IMPLEMENTS!

—AND—

HARDWARE.

de18-tfe1

YOLO POULTRY YARDS.

THEIR EQUAL IS NOT ON THIS COAST!

J. F. FRIGGENS,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY.

The undersigned is largely engaged in the Poultry business in all its branches, dealing in both fancy and common breeds. I have for sale very fine

BUFF COCHINS,
LIGHT BRAMAS,
WHITE LEGHORNS,
And HOUDANS,

Orders addressed to me at Woodland will meet with prompt attention.

J. F. FRIGGENS,

Main st., Woodland, west of A. D. Porter's dwelling. oc24

NOTICE!

The undersigned having resigned the Agency of the

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,

AND ACCEPTED THAT OF THE

London Assurance Corporation

The Oldest and Wealthiest Fire Insurance Company doing business in America, Incorporated in 1720 by Royal Charter; its assets at the present time

Aggregating $14,000,000.00!

This, with the old

Phœnix, of Hartford,

—AND—

HOME, OF NEW YORK, INS. COS.,

Enables me to offer the very best indemnity to the insuring public, and are prepared to take all risks that may offer

AT THE CURRENT RATES.

OFFICE: P. O. BLOCK, WOODLAND.

de18-1m **GEO. D. FISKE.**

OTTO HANSON,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 106 J STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth. - Sacramento,

Has greatly reduced the price of

GENTS' CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

GREAT REDUCTION

In all the Fashionable Materials.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of the best quality. de18

Free Excursion

—TO THE—

White House

FOR EXHIBITION!

LARGE ARRIVALS OF NEW GOODS DAILY

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A. ALEXANDER is now more than ever prepared to offer his Great Assortment of

Dry Goods!

CLOTHING!

CALIFORNIA

Custom-Made Boots

—AND—

Ladies' and Children's Shoes!

FANCY GOODS, ETC.

I Will Not Sell Out, but Stay

—AND—

UNDERSELL ANY OTHER HOUSE

OUTSIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Every Purchaser will feel satisfied that A. Alexander's

White House

—IS THE—

Only Place in Woodland

Where Goods can be bought

CHEAPEST AND BEST!

All Departments in the House Thoroughly Sorted Up.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.

The Largest! The Best! The Latest!

The White House, Woodland.

A. ALEXANDER.

no21-3m

Geo. D. Fiske,

MONEY BROKER,

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,

—AND—

General Business Agency.

Representing the following Fire Insurance Companies:

Phœnix, of Hartford; Home, of New York;

North British and Mercantile,

Of London and Edinburgh.

Operating Conjointly.

Combined Assets, $23,000,000.

Having the full agency for the above Companies, with

POWER TO WRITE AND RENEW POLICIES DIRECT,

And without reference to San Francisco, thereby obviating any difficulty that may arise in adjustment in case of loss.

LARGE LINES ACCEPTED FOR HEAVY MERCANTILE FIRMS.

Rates as Low as those of any Responsible Company!

Also, Agency of the

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

The best Life Institution in the world, as is evidenced by its popularity in this county during the last ten years, numbering over Five Hundred policy holders.

Its Dividends Paid Annually!

Having been larger than any other Company, and its rates no higher.

About $75,000 paid out for death claims in this county alone. Now is the time to insure.

CASH ADVANCES ON WHEAT AT ONE PER CENT. PER MONTH.

Farms and Town Lots for Sale

no21-3m ON EASY TERMS!

The Most Beautiful Tree in the World!

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS OF JAPAN.

The following description of this lovely tree is taken from a report of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, published in the *Times* and *Gazette* of the 11th May, 1874:

"This Magnificent, rapid-growing SHADE TREE is given up by all who have seen it to equal in beauty the lovely 'Southern Magnolia.' Seventy-five to one hundred splendid BLUE FLOWERS grow in a cluster, each flower being as large as the largest "Morning Glory," with a texture as fine as a tulip, and as fragrant as a hyacinth. A single cluster of flowers would almost fill a half-bushel measure—a splendid bouquet. The foliage is of monstrous size, a single leaf measuring over seven feet in circumference. Will bloom in four years from the seed.

(Signed) J. BLACKBURN and GEO. WELTY, Committee.

A package of one hundred seed with full directions for cultivation, sent to any address for Fifty Cents. Fine young trees, two to four feet in height, carefully packed and delivered at the Express Office free of cost.

PRICES:—One Tree, $1.00; Two Trees, $2.25; Six Trees (with one extra Tree to getter-up of of Club,) $6.

Send stamp for pamphlet giving a full history of the Tree, mode of raising same from Seed, etc.

Small Trees sent by mail, and warranted to grow.

C. C. COOLEY,

Box 185 Manchester, Adams County, Ohio.

ja8

J. MCNEIL, Sacramento. L. S. ADAMS, San Francisco.

Adams, McNeil & CO.,

IMPORTERS

—AND—

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

SACRAMENTO,

Cor. Front and L Streets.

de18-3m

MINT SALOON

—AND—

CHOP HOUSE,

Cor. K and Second Streets, Sacramento.

FRANK FRARY, - Proprietor.

Would be happy to see his old Yolo friends when they visit the city. de25-tf.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, January 15th, 1875.

Grandpa's Soliloquy.

It wasn't so when I was young,
We used plain language then;
We did'nt speak of "them galoots,"
When meaning boys or men.

When speaking of the nice hand write
Of Joe or Tom or Bill,
We did it plain—we did'nt say,
"He swings a nasty quill."

And when we seed a gal we liked,
Who never failed to please,
We called her pretty, neat and good,
But not, "about the cheese."

Well, when we met a good old friend
We had'nt lately seen,
We greeted him—but did'nt say,
"Hello, you old sardine?"

The boys sometimes got mad and fit—
We spoke of kicks and blows;
But now they "whack him in the snoot,"
And "paste him on the nose."

Once when a youth was turned away
From her he loved most dear,
He walked off on his feet; but now
He "crawls off on his ear."

Of death we spoke in language plain,
That no one will perplex;
But in these days one does'nt die—
"He passes in his checks."

We praised the man of common sense—
His judgment's good, we said:
But now they say, "Well, that old plum
Has got a level head."

It's rather sad the children now
Are learning all such talk;
They've learned to "chin" instead of chat
And "waltz" instead of walk.

To little Frankie yesterday—
My grandchild, aged two—
I said "You love grandpa?" said he,
"You bet your boots I do."

Oh, give me back the good old days,
When both the old and young
Conversed in plain old-fashioned words,
And slang was never "slung."

General Items.

It is unlawful to kill deer from the 1st of January till the first July.

The worst kind of education—to be brought up by a policeman.

General M. G. Cobb who was shot by the woman Hannah Smyth, is rapidly recovering.

The British Museum's written catalogue for its million books is contained in 1,522 volumes.

One hundred steamboats for canal navigation will be built in the State of New York this winter.

New Jersey has the premium penitentiary. Last year it made a clear profit of $45,234 out of its State prison labor.

A Burlar stole $3,000 worth of jewelry the other night, from Milton S. Lathem's residence, in San Francisco.

San Mateo County claims fifteen millionaires, the aggregate of whose wealth may be estimated at $250,000,000.

Vasquez, the bandit, has been declared guilty of murder in the first degree and sentenced to death by the jury.

The Missouri Legislature met on the 7th inst. The Governor's message denounces Federal interference in Louisana.

Governor Gaston, of Massachusetts, in his message denounces the Federal encroachments on the rights of States in the South.

Goodall, Nelson & Perkins are the purchasers of the line of coast steamers heretofore owned by the Pacific Mail Company.

Dr. Glenn, of Colusa, has sold his last year's crop of wheat to Dresback & Co., of Davisville, for nearly half a million dollars cash, gold coin.

Col. W. H. L. Barnes received forty-four thousand dollars from Mrs. Hawes, for legal services in setting aside the will of Horace Hawes.

An English rector, with a salary of $10,000 a year has failed for $120,000 and compromised with his creditors for twenty-five per cent. of their claims.

Cape Town advices to the 16th of December report that the country was visited by a terrific storm, doing immense damage on land and sea.

Napa has nine churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Christian, German Reformed, First Baptist and Second Baptist, Catholic and Adventist.

The splendid steamer Capital, which lies at anchor in Napa Creek (off Suscol), is soon to be moved down to Oakland and transformed into a freight steamer.

A plan for tunnelling the Niagara river at Buffalo has been prepared by William Wallace with an engineer of that city who estimates the cost at about $1,500,000.

During the week ending December 26th Gen. Bidwell shipped from his ranch at Chico, 1,000 tons of wheat to San Francisco. The cost of transportation was $6 per ton, or $6,000 for the lot.

Notwithstanding that it is the dead of Winter the overland trains bring daily on an average two car loads of immigrants while the express trains carry more than their ordinary complement.

The schooner Sam Slick was by some unaccountable accident drifted out of Humbolt bay to sea last Wednsday evening without a soul on board to manage her. She is loaded with potatoes for San Francisco.

The Bank of Napa is a prosperous institution. During the year 1874 it received nearly $3,000,000 on deposit, and paid nearly $26,000 in interest to depositors. Total amount disbursed to depositors and shareholders, $56,000.

H. F. Durant has spent $1,000,000 on building, near Natick, Mass., a college exclusively for the female sex. "Every officer and teacher in the building, from the president and professors downward, is to be a woman."

In Illinois the Democrats and Independents combined and elected E. M. Haynes, speaker of the House, and while no choice of a President had been made in the Senate, there is no doubt of the election of Casey, Democrat.

In the Indiana Legislature the Republicans and the Independents combined and elected all the officers in the Senate. The Assembly was controlled by the Democrats. The latter have a majority of eight on joint ballot.

The Santa Rosa papers state that a new brick depot building is to be put up in that town as soon as the material can be procured. The *Times* also learns that two passenger trains are soon to run each way daily over the road.

The State Capital Commissioners have decided to have a new State printing office in the building formerly known as the Governor's mansion, fitted up as soon as possible and have appointed Charles L. Knowles to superintend the work, which will commence immediately.

Dr. Lindeman has been interviewed upon the question of redeeming the frctional currency with silver, and gives it as his opinion that the project is perfectly feasible in view of the enormous product of the Nevada mines and the large amount of silver coinage in Germany.

On Dec. 28th the Ohio House caught fire from a defective flue, and was burned. The occupants succeeded in saving only a few beds. The Ohio House is one of the old land marks of Colusa County, having been built in 1850 by J. C. Johnson, afterward Sheriff of that county, and now of Idaho.

General Reddington, at Sacramento, has in his garden eight varieties of Palm trees, the date tree, the banana, the finest varieties of acacias, the tamarind tree, the orange, India rubber tree and several varieties of camelia-japonica, which are just ready to open their beautiful blossoms.

A little canal of twenty-three miles was wanted in China in 1835. Time must be precious there, though life is so cheap. Only six weeks were given in which to dig it, though it went through great forests and over extensive marshes; twenty thousand men worked upon it night and day, and over seven thousand died of fatigue.

A Company has been organized and is now at work to tunnel the North river from Jersey City, for railroad purposes, etc. D. C. Haskin, formerly of the California Pacific Railroad, and L. C. Fowler, of Vallejo, are prominent stockholders in the project. The capital stock is $3,000,000, and the charter is to have an existence for ninety-nine years. The object is to construct a railroad tunnel under the North river, to connect with New York city.

A Representative and Champion of American Art Taste!

Prospectus for 1875---8th year.

THE ALDINE,

THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA,
ISSUED MONTHLY.

"A MAGNIFICENT CONCEPTION WONDERFULLY CARRIED OUT."

The necessity of a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of high art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—"THE ALDINE."

"THE ALDINE," while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of "THE ALDINE" will be most appreciated after it is bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, "THE ALDINE" is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume can not duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost; and then, there is the chromo, besides!*

The national feature of "THE ALDINE" must be taken in no narrow sense. True art is cosmopolitan. While "THE ALDINE" is a strictly American institution, it does not confine itself entirely to the reproduction of native art. Its mission is to cultivate a broad and appreciative art taste, one that will discriminate only on grounds of intrinsic merit. Thus, while placing before the patrons of "THE ALDINE," as a leading characteristic, the productions of the most noted American artists, attention will always be given to specimens from foreign masters, giving subscribers all the pleasure and instruction obtainable from home or foreign sources.

The artistic illustration of American scenery, original with "THE ALDINE," is an important feature, and its magnificent plates are of a size more appropriate to the satisfactory treatment of details than can be afforded by any inferior page. The judicious interspersion of landscape, marine, figure and animal subjects, sustain an unabated interest, impossible where the scope of the work confines the artist too closely to a single style of subject. The literature of "THE ALDINE" is a light and graceful accompaniment, worthy of the artistic features, with only such technical disquisition as do not interfere with the popular interest of the work.

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in oil colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"Man's Unselfish Friend"

will be welcome in every home. Everybody loves such a dog, and the portrait is executed so true to the life, that it seems the veritable presence of the animal itself. The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in Brooklyn barks at it! Although so natural, no one who sees this premium chromo will have the slightest fear of being bitten.

Besides the chromo, ever advance subscriber to "THE ALDINE" for 1875 is constituted a member, and entitled to all the privileges of

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

The Union owns the originals of all "THE ALDINE" pictures, which, with other paintings and engravings, are to be distributed among the members. To every series of 5,000 subscribers, 100 different pieces, valued at over $2,500 are distributed as soon as the series is full, and the awards of each series as made, are to be published in the next succeeding issue of "THE ALDINE." This feature only applies to subscribers who pay *for one year in advance.* Full particulars in circular sent on application enclosing a stamp.

TERMS.

One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union, $6.00 Per Annum, In Advance.
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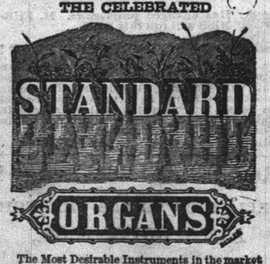

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And have also enlarged the same with a great variety of entirely

New Goods!
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Latest Styles!
—FOR—
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Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Paper Hangings,
Etc., Etc.

We would be pleased to have the purchasing public call and examine them, confident that we can please our customers in Styles and Prices in future as well as in the past. We would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

LEVY & HAINES,
SUCCESSORS TO JACOBS, MEYERSON & Co.

N.B.—All accounts and notes due to JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO. must be paid to LEVY & HAINES, as they purchased the same with the business. no20

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At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,
Is prepared to do all kinds of
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—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
And Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,
ALSO, DEALER IN
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PUMPS,
Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

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Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Of all kinds in his line.

GALVANIZED IRON
Water Tanks!
All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR
Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS
Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY
Promptly attended to.

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(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)
no1-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

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The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Ironing Carriages and Wagons, Repairing Machinery, Horseshoeing and General Jobbing,

And respectfully solicit the patronage of the public, feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction.

Shop, Opp. Exchange Hotel.

Please give us a trial when you have work to do. DUNPHEY & KNOX.
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For sale at
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Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
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TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,
PURE WINES and LIQUORS,
For Medicinal Purposes,
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EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A
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—ALSO—
WINDOW GLASS,
ATLANTIC LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
CASTOR OIL,
POLAR OIL,
—AND—
TURPENTINE,
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ALL ARTICLES USED BY PAINTERS.

Prescriptions Carefully
AND ACCURATELY
Compounded—Day or Night—
—BY A—
THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

None but the Purest Medicines Used.
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
146 J Street,
BET. FIFTH & SIXTH,
SACRAMENTO,
Invites the attention of the gentlemen of Yolo County to his
Extensive Assortment
—OF—
SEASONABLE GOODS!
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Suitable for making up into
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—OR FOR—
COATS PANTS OR VESTS SEPARATELY.
ALSO, TO HIS
UNLIMITED FACILITIES FOR MAKING UP IN STYLES
TO SUIT HIS CUSTOMERS,
ALL THE VERY BEST
English, French and Domestic Cloths,
CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, ETC.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED
EVERY TIME!
Prices Reasonable! "Live and Let Live."
☞ *Call and see me at 146 J Street, Sacramento.*
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S. A. DAVIS. D. FRAZER.

Davis & Frazer,

(Successors to Ruggles & Davis,)
AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,
South of Main St., near the College,
WOODLAND.
It is our intention to keep on hand every kind
—OF—
Building and Fencing Lumber,
Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,
SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,
Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.
All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.
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J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
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Cor. 4th and J Sts.,
SACRAMENTO,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING
AND MIRRORS!
—ALSO,—
Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!
DESKS AND BOOKCASES,
Of Every Description,
LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.
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A. D. PORTER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
—AND—
Dealer in Produce Generally.
MAIN ST., WOODLAND.
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To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.
Rag Carpet Manufactory.
The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.
PRICES.
Fancy patterns, per yard.....50 cts.
Patterns with white warp, per yard.....45 cts.
Plain patterns, per yard.....40 cts.
Orders left at Porter's store will be promptly attended to. THOMAS McCANNA.
oc17-3m

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil
AT E. BYNUM & CO'S.

ATTENTION, EVERYBODY.
Latest News.

F. M. HALL,

Main Street, Woodland,

Manufacturer —OF— And Dealer —IN—
ALL KINDS OF
Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron-ware,
Having just returned from San Francisco with a complete assortment of all goods in his line, would respectfully call the attention of those wishing to purchase anything in his line, to his FULL STOCK, which he will sell at very REASONABLE PRICES; his stock consists in part of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
PUMPS AND PIPES, of all kinds,
GAS FIXTURES,
Nails, Screws, Hinges, Etc.,
WASH-BOARDS, CHURNS,
Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs,
Waffle Irons,
Gem Pans,
Sad Irons,
Rubber Hose,
COFFEE MILLS,
Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scrubbing and Horse Brushes, Curry Combs, Etc., Etc.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED
RICHMOND RANGE
—AND—
Empire City Cook Stove!
The Best Stoves Now in Use.
Also for THE PEOPLE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMP, the best and cheapest Deep Well Force Pump now in use, and also for the CATCH-ME-ALIVE MOUSE TRAP,
BLAKE'S UNIVERSAL FLUTER,
EMPRESS KNIFE POLISHER,
And other useful inventions.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing and Job Work. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. de6 3m

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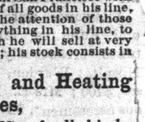

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Agricultural Implements
—AND—
MACHINES,
SACRAMENTO
—AND—
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Offer to the trade the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
Of Goods ever in the Market.
Sweepstake Gang Plows,
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Single Plows, Iron and Steel,
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Seed Sowers,
FANNING MILLS,
Feed Mills,
Corn Planters,
Grain Drills.
We are Exclusive Agents for the
Statesman Force Feed Drill
—AND THE—
WINNEBAGO SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR.
Farmers should send for our LIST OF PRICES before buying elsewhere.

The celebrated
BAIN WAGON!
Which has given universal satisfaction as the Best Farm Wagon now in use, can be had ONLY from us or our agents. no21-3m

Yolo Planing Mill,
MACHINE SHOP,
—AND—
Manufactory for Elevators and Self-Feeders for Threshing Machines,
COR. OF OAK AVENUE AND RAILROAD STS.,
One Block South of Hesperian College.

The undersigned hereby notifies the public tht he has leased the Yolo Planing Mill and added to it a Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with a view to establishing a
MANUFACTORY FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
And to do a General Milling Business in all its Departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood and Iron Turning, Boring out Steam Cylinders and Douglas Pumps (of any size), Door and Window Frames and Moldings of all kinds made to order, Etc., Etc.

CONTRACTING AND JOBBING
Left to Contractors, House Builders and Carpenters, whose patronage is especially solicited, and
Good Work Guaranteed!
As None but First-Class Workmen will be employed. Besides, he is prepared to do
BLACKSMITHING!
AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
—AND—
STEAM ENGINES!
Will Manufacture Harrows, Cultivators, and anything in his line of business that may be ordered, at as reasonable rates as can be done in San Francisco.
ja2-3m **BYRON JACKSON.**

BUCKEYE AND COTTONWOOD STAGE!
After July 1st, 1874, the Stage for Cottonwood and Buckeye, carrying United States Mails, will LEAVE WOODLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at half-past Six. Returning, will LEAVE BUCKEYE at One P.M., via Plainfield.
Passengers will find this an easy and comfortable conveyance.
All business matters entrusted to me will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.
oc3 J. G. ALLISON, Proprietor.

PACIFIC SALOON!
Chris. Sieber, - - Proprietor,
Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.
I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.
PACIFIC SALOON,
Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.
oc24-6m

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 8. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CAL., FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1875. NO. 9.

We Met.

BY SOPHIA ANDREWS.

We met in a crowded street,
I thought he would pass me by;
My step was slow, tho' my heart beat fast,
I can't tell the reason why.

He spoke, his words were cold,
I checked the rising sigh;
I tried to speak, but my voice was weak,
I can't tell the reason why.

He lingered by my side,
And when he said "Good-bye,"
My tears fell fast, my joy was past,
I can't tell the reason why.

We met in a shady grove,
The hours unheeded fly;
With love confess'd, all doubts at rest,
How *could* we say "Good-bye?"

He pictured a happy home,
A love which cannot die;
Of blessings lent, from heaven sent,
Before he said "Good-bye."

We met in a quiet church,
I can tell you the reason why;
The race was run, the goal is won,
Never more to say "Good-bye."

Curiosities of French Pawnbroking.

There is perhaps no subject that gives rise to such loud complaint in the literature of the Middle Ages as the wickedness of usurers, or, as they were then called, Jews or Lombards. The need for money and the desire for undue interest, were in constant opposition to each other; and on the part of the lenders, it could be called by no other name than skillful robbery. They demanded a hundred and twenty per cent. per annum, besides the fixed charges for commission and writings.

It was an Italian monk, who, horrified by the misery which he witnessed, in 1462 preached on the subject, and moved his auditors to subscribe a sum of money with which to endow an institution where goods might be pledged, and where the interest charged would be very small, or even nothing. The work was to be a charitable one; thus it was called the mont-de-piete. These institutions were widely established, to the great indignation of the usurers; and the quarrel became so serious, that it needed a decision of a council of the church to make them legal; after which their continuance was assured. As regards Paris, they were finally, after many vicissitudes, taken in by the goverument in 1777, and immediately became a flourishing and valuable resource.

The early capital was furnished from the general fund for hospitals, and the profits are always paid to the charities of the city; but now it is something like a savings-bank, for it receives small sums from any one who is willing to lend upon its security, for which interest is paid at from three to five per cent. There is the central office, and twenty-four minor ones in different parts of the city, and, to avoid embarrassment, there are always two departments: in the first, jewelry and small valuable articles are pawned; and in the second, every diversity of goods. It is not, however, the object of this paper to describe the way in which it is managed, since M. du Camp's work gives every information on that point, but rather to point out the peculiarities of its clients.

It may generally be supposed that the work of the mont-de-piete would be much increased when a commercial crisis takes place, when the workmen are in want, or politics disarrange the ordinary course of events. Nothing of the kind: it is the banker of all the little shopkeepers and trades in Paris, and its surest and most numerous customers want money when they can turn it over most quickly. January and July are the times when the greatest activity takes place; and also during the month of December, when the makers of toys and fancy articles are preparing to open their stalls on the Boulevards for those who purchase New Year's gifts. They bring everything of value which is not wanted immediately and pledge it; and with the money they receive, purchase the materials for making the tasteful boxes, toys and sweetmeats which prove so attractive to the thousands who crowd the Boulevards during the three days' sale. When this is ended, the articles are taken out of the office with great punctuality during the first fortnight in January.

The masters who can keep only two or three workmen, and those who possess a small capital, lend to the mont-de-piete when a bill falls due, or the time arrives for renewing a patent. They do not generally pledge their watches, clothes, or jewelry, but the work they have done, which accounts for the immense quantity, amounting to a sixth of the whole, of new goods in the warehouses. Many pledge the materials given by one customer in order to finish the work ordered by another. A dressmaker, for instance, receives a piece of silk for a dress; she is finishing another which requires the trimming, for which she cannot pay; the first piece goes to the mont-de-piete, and with the money she buys the fringe and buttons required, takes the dress home and with the payment of her bill releases the other. A very advantageous arrangement, as persons closely pressed for capital can still pursue their calling.

A much less valued portion of pledgers are the gamesters, who, in order to pay a debt of honor, lay their hands on the diamonds of their wives or other relations. Sometimes it proves a perilous path and leads to disagreeable discoveries. A young man, who was a stranger in Paris, lost a large sum at play; his sister consented to his taking her diamonds to pledge. He paid his debt, but demanded his revenge and lost again. Not knowing where to turn he sold his pawn-ticket to a low broker, who took out the jewels without delay, and parted with them to a young man on the point of marriage. In a little time the sister demanded her ornaments, and the brother, having been more fortunate, wished to redeem them, but did not know where to find them. After much troublesome search they discovered a celebrated jeweler, into whose hands they had been put to reset, and by whom the old setting had been broken to pieces. Happily the two parties came to an amicable arrangement, or justice would have intervened to know why a pledge-ticket had been sold when the articles did not belong to the vendor. Another class of customers is formed by players, students, or drunken workmen, who familiarly call it "going to my aunt," when they require money to go to the theatre, to put off the time of their examinations, or to spend Saint-Monday. The pledges are released very irregularly by actors, who have to wait for a good draw; the students manage it at the holidays; and the workmen at the end of the fortnight, when the wages are paid.

The really indigent classes go very little to this huge pawn-shop, a fact which was proved during the late war. When our country, moved by the sufferings of the people during the blockade, sent over money to assist them, a sum of eight hundred pounds was speedily devoted to release the tools of the workmen, who were supposed to have pledged them during such a time of misery. The managers of the mont-de-piete made this known as widely as possible; for the warehouse contained above a million articles, and how far would that small subscription go when the sum total is so great? Yet it proved more than was needed, for they were only asked to release two thousand tools, and above two hundred pounds were left to apply to other purposes. If real misery had pledged its goods at the mont-de-piete, no doubt it would have made its appearance, but most of the clients were quite able to redeem their goods when brighter days dawned.

It is not wonderful that a certain class of thieves try to draw some advantage by pledging the articles they steal. The police have frequent communication with the administrators; when a theft is discovered, a description of the stolen goods is sent, and search is at once made in the books. The thieves are generally juvenile ones, for the adepts have their regular receivers. Sometimes those who pledge are in a high social position. About fifteen years ago, before the decree was passed limiting the sum borrowed to ten thousand francs, a lady of title, belonging to some of the most illustrious families in France, pledged in one day some sets of new jewels to the amount of fifty thousand francs. Soon after, the managers were surprised to hear from the police, not believing that any one of so high a rank could be implicated in so nefarious a transaction. It was, however, the case: using her own name, which gave confidence to the jewelers, she had got the gems on credit and immediately pawned them. The creditors, when tired of waiting for their money, and suspecting the truth, applied to the police for a search. No doubt was possible. Numbers of persons of high rank interfered in the affair, hoping to hush it up; but the lady had no more money, having quickly spent what she had got, and her family refused to pay it for her. Justice had to be called in, when the affair was arrested as if by enchantment. The prefect of police had spoken of it to the Emperor, who gave a cheque to pay for the articles and return them to the real owners. The most curious part of the affair was, that the Emperor, deceived by the name, thought he was saving from disgrace the wife of a man who was in strong opposition to his government.

Sometimes there is a more tragical end to such adventures. Some years ago, it seemed quite certain that forged pawn-tickets, bearing every mark of authenticity, were sold to shopkeepers, who could find a trace of the thing they demanded when they applied for it. Strict examination proved that the clerks were not to blame. The police at last fixed on an individual who led a respectable life outwardly, held an important office and seemed to be above suspicion. It appeared that, under a plausible excuse, he had the *entree* into several of the offices belonging to the mont-de-piete, that he was known by two different names, and had three homes. He was arrested, led before the magistrate, where he denied any evil intention; but seizing a moment when he was unobserved, he drew a pair of compasses from his handkerchief, and stabbed himself to the heart.

There are two kinds of sharpers against which the officials have to defend themselves very carefully. The first are a class of dealers in jewelry, very prudent tradesmen, and difficult to find out in a fault, who go by the name of *chineurs*, a word meaning to increase fraudulently the apparent value of goods. They detach from a real gold chain, which is made of links fastened together, the ring or part on which the hall mark is to be found, and fit it to a copper chain of the same description, doubly gilt. The chain is then sullied to give it the appearance of age, and taken to the office to pawn. The valuing clerk sees the stamp, believes he has a gold chain, and gives a sum representing ten times its value. The *chineur* accepts it, gives a false name, shows false papers of identity and sells the pawn-ticket. When the yearly auction comes round, the fraud is sometimes discovered; then the valuing cashiers are bound to pay the difference. Sometimes this is very serious: there is a story that some false gold-lace cost them more than twelve hundred pounds. These rogues also pour boiling lead into hollow parts of the mounting of ornaments, to give them greater weight; they will even imitate the government stamp. One of them is quite a genius in his way, and is styled the King of Chineurs; but he has never been caught in the act. Nothing is accepted from him at the offices; that, however is unimportant, as he employs four underlings who do the work by proxy.

This kind of fraud is by no means confined to jewelry; mattresses are filled with the sea-weed called *varech*, and coated with wool; calico is glazed and calendered by a certain process which gives it the appearance of the best Irish linen; clocks are sold without the works; and it would be impossible to enumerate all the things they adulterate. This class robs the mont-de-piete; the other kind of sharpers rob the merchants and wholesale dealers, and make it their receiving house. Thus the hand-loom weaver takes away a part of the silk, or wool which is given him to make up, yet returns full weight, by making it very damp in a cellar, or rubbing it on a preparation which adds to its weight. The working jewelers abstract some of the gold; the shopmen cut off a few yards from their masters' stock. The heads of houses complain bitterly, and demand that no new or unmade wares should be taken in pledge; but the government considers that they should watch over their own clerks and men, as it would ruin many small capitalists had they no place where they could borrow on their new goods.

Though there are sold at the auctions a considerable number of pieces of dresses measuring from fourteen to sixteen yards, it must not be supposed that these are all stolen. Many persons wishing to make a present to a woman, give her a dress, not liking to offer money. She prefers the latter; pledges the dress and leaves it to be sold by auction. Thus it would be disadvantageous to the general public to refuse new goods. And the officials are not often deceived; they have their eye always on suspected persons, and thus greatly assist the police by giving information of the robbery as well as crime. Closely watching slippery customers, they never interfere with the honest ones, to whom they assure by their organization the most perfect secresy and discretion.

The articles pledged are to be kept for thirteen months; but fourteen is the usual time, and, if desired by the owners, a longer period than that. They are always informed of the sale by letter; adding that, in the case of a *bonus* being obtained over what was given at the time of pledging, that money will be placed to the credit of the borrower for three years, after which it will be paid over to the charities of Paris. There are three auction sales daily at the different offices. The lots are arranged so that the dealers know when to attend. Monday is set apart for ornaments and books; Wednesday for rich stuffs and shawls; Friday for diamonds, jewelry and watches, which are daily brought to the mont-de-piete in numbers varying from ten to twelve thousand, amounting at the end of the year to about forty tons. On the other days the miscellaneous goods are disposed of. The salesroom is an immense rotunda, with a horse-shoe table in the middle. At the outside the public are seated; and inside the auctioneer and his officials. Anything may be withdrawn by the owner at the last moment, before the blow of the hammer. Of about three hundred and fifty lots sold daily, six or seven are saved *in articulo mortis*.

The same people generally attend these sales; the ladies appearing on a Wednesday, in addition to the dealers in toilets, who are judges of lace, cachemeres, and such things; whilst on Friday, about one o'clock, the buyers are of a decidedly Jewish cast of countenance, such as know how to value a diamond to the hundredth part of a carat. Any stranger who comes for a bargain, will find himself outwitted; the old habitues are in league together, and bid high. On Monday morning, the Auvergnast, who are the menders of pans and tins, appear, because all that kind of material is disposed of; they are succeeded by the dealer in old books, who has his stall on the quays or in the neighborhood of the schools. Diamonds, watches, silver and plated goods fetch a high price; other things are absolutely disdained, and go for next to nothing. The dresses, which are very numerous, have not the miserable appearance which might be expected; many are elegant, having been pawned by some actress or lover of balls. It is curious how fond some owners are of renewing their pawn-tickets for the same thing. There was an umbrella which gained great celebrity, having been thus renewed for forty-seven years in succession; it was hung against a wall and clothed from haudle to point with the paper tickets like scales. One of the functionaries at length took pity on it, paid the money and sent it to the rightful owner, who, far from being grateful, went into a passion, and declared that he was not an object of charity. A white calico curtain has been in pawn since 1823, upon which thirty-five francs have been paid—seven times its value, as five francs were originally lent upon it. A bronze leg of a statue may be seen; it has been sent to enable the sculptor to finish the whole. There exists many heroes who have passed through the mont-de-piete limb by limb before standing on their pedestals in public squares. Ten or twelve mattresses will be brought in at the same time by a master of a boarding-school who has no pupils; in one of the sub-offices there were no less that eight thousand eight hundred of these at one time.

It is thus that this useful institution borrows, lends, releases and sells its contents day by day, and by this series of operations, it has endeavored to cut the throat of exorbitant money-lenders. It would be too much to say that usury no longer exists in Paris; the love of gain is always more or less an attraction. But the administration of the mont-de-piete is very skillfully combined to give satisfaction at the same time to the public and the government; it requires constant vigilance and exemplary punctuality, and must be ever on its guard against unscrupulous borrowers and cheats, as well as careless clerks, who, when labelling goods have to be cautious how they are described, or in the enormous storerooms they will be assuredly lost.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A MICHIGAN man couldn't find a comb or a hair brush in a Kansas hotel, and when he complained about it the landlord replied: "If you are so particular as all that you ought to have brought the Astor House along with you."

ABOUT the maddest woman in America lives in Brattleboro', Vt. "A boy, coasting, came up behind her and took her feet out from under her in such a way that she sat down on the sled and was carried all right to the foot of the hill."

OLD lady (to telegraph clerk): "O, please, mister, just write me a telegram to my son John, and tell him to come home directly, and mind and put a dash under 'directly.'"

THE great labor question of the day is how to avoid labor.

HOUSEHOLD.

Sleep the Best Stimulant.

The best possible thing for a man to do when he feels too weak to carry it through, is to go to bed and sleep a week if he can. This is the only true recuperation of brain power, the only actual recuperation of brain force. Because during sleep, the brain is in a sense of rest, in a condition to receive and appropriate particles of nutriment from the blood, which takes the place of those which have been consumed in previous labor, since the very act of thinking consumes, burns up solid particles, as every turn of the wheel or screw of the splendid steamer is the result of consumption by fire of the fuel in the furnace. The supply of consumed brain substance can only be had from the nutriment particles in the blood, which were obtained from the food eaten previously, and the brain is so constituted that it can best receive and appropriate to itself those nutrient particles during a state of rest, of quiet, and of stillness in sleep.

Mere stimulants supply nothing in themselves—they only goad the brain, force it to a greater consumption of its substance, until that substance has been so exhausted that there is not power enough left to receive a supply, just as men are so near death by thirst and starvation, that there is not power enough left to swallow anything, and all is over. The incapacity of the brain for receiving recuperative particles sometimes comes on with the rapidity of a stroke of lightning, and the man becomes mad in an instant—loses sense and is an idiot. It was under circumstances of this kind, in the midst of a sentence of great oratorical power, one of the most eminent minds of his age forgot his ideas, pressed his hand against his forehead, and after a moment's silence said, "God, as with a sponge has blotted out my mind." Be assured readers, "there is rest for the weary" only in early and abundant sleep.—*Journal of Health.*

INEXPENSIVE HAPPINESS.—The most perfect home I ever saw was in a little house into the sweet incense of whose fires went no costly things. A thousand dollars served for a year's living of father, mother, and three children. But the mother was the creator of a home; her relation with her children was the most beautiful I have ever seen; even a dull and common-place man was lifted up and enabled to do good work for souls by the atmosphere which this woman created. Every inmate of her house involuntarily looked into her face for the key-note of the day, and it always rang clear. From the rosebud or clover leaf which, in spite of her hard housework, she always found time to put by our plates at breakfast, down to the story she had on hand to be read in the evening, there was no intermission of her influence. She has always been and always will be my ideal of a mother, wife, home-maker. If to her quick brain, loving heart, and exquisite face had been added the appliances of wealth and the enlargements of wider culture, hers would have been the ideal home. As it was, it was the best I have ever seen.—*Helen Hunt.*

GRAHAM DODGERS.—Take one pint of buttermilk; stir into one quart of Graham flour, and a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in water; add to this one well-beaten egg and a pinch of salt, with bolted flour enough to make a very stiff batter. Butter flat tins, and take out the batter with a large spoon in small cakes. Bake for twenty minutes, or until well browned, in a hot oven. Break in halves when eaten, and spread with butter—a nice relish for breakfast, lunch or tea.

WHY not settle the mooted question, "How to make tea," by allowing every lady to have it made or to make it her own way in her own house? One says tea must never be boiled, another thinks it must be slowly boiled five or ten minutes, and the subject is a constant matter of discussion. Let every one make her own tea as she likes it best.

MOLASSES CANDY.—One cup sugar; one cup molasses; piece of butter an inch square; stir; boil until it will rope; last of all, one teaspoon of soda.

CORN-STARCH CAKE.—One cup butter; two cups of sugar; two cups flour; one cup corn-starch dissolved in one cup of sweet-milk; one teaspoon soda; one ounce cream tartar; whites of five eggs.

DOUGLASS CAKE.—One pound of butter, one and one-half pounds of sugar, one and one-half pounds of flour, ten eggs, one-half teaspoonful of soda. Stir in at the last, nutmeg.

TO COOK A CHICKEN.—Cut open through the breast, and boil until nearly half done; then lay it in a dripping-pan and bake. It has all the relish of one broiled, and there is no waste. Try it.

TO PREVENT THE SMOKING OF A LAMP.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble of preparing.

NICE CAKE.—Take seven ounces flour, five ounces sugar, three ounces butter, two eggs, one pound raisins, one and a half cups milk, one teaspoonful soda; spice to the taste.

A PLAIN OMELET.—Beat four eggs very light. Have ready a pan of hot butter, pour the beaten eggs into it and fry until it is of a fine brown color on the under side. Then lap one-half over the other and serve hot. Chopped parsley or onion may be mixed with the egg before it is fried.

GOOD WASHING SOAP.—This is a very excellent and an economical recipe for those who necessarily buy their washing soap: Take 18 quarts water, 6 pounds clear bar soap, ½ pound sal. soda, ½ pound borax, and boil altogether till well dissolved, then add 1 ounce ammonia, and pour all into a tight vessel, and add clear water sufficient to make one half barrel of soap.

GEN. TOM THUMB is worth $300,000, and he votes the Democratic ticket as often as he can get a chance.

Gerrit Smith and John Jacob Astor.

The *Sun* has a four-column sketch of the life of Gerrit Smith, which was undoubtedly written by Mr. Dana, and is of exceeding interest. We can only quote one part of this account, viz:

This reference to Oswego reminds us of a business transaction he had with the late John Jacob Astor. Early in 1837 Mr. Smith's father died. By his will he left to Gerrit nearly all of his large property, much of it consisting of unproductive lands, and charged with heavy legacies to other heirs and debts of considerable amount. Two or three months after the decease of his father the well remembered panic of 1837 occurred, and everything came to a dead stand-still. The banks had suspended specie payments, and could afford Mr. Smith only feeble loans to meet pressing obligations. So embarrassed was he that Daniel Cady, of Johnstown, the brother-in-law of Judge Peter Smith, and long the chief legal adviser of both father and son, advised his nephew, Gerrit, to make an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Smith, who never till then had seen the time when he had not plenty of cash in hand to meet every demand, declined to make the assignment until he had first conferred with Mr. Astor, the old friend of his father, and who was well acquainted with the business affairs of both father and son. Smith wrote to Astor, and informed him of his situation, and said that, if possible, he would be glad if he could make him a loan, and take such security therefor as he had to offer. Mr. Astor invited him to come to the city and talk the matter over. He came, and dined with the great millionaire. Astor, of course, knew his errand, but during the protracted dinner seemed more inclined to tell anecdotes about his excursions thirty or forty years before with Peter Smith up the valley of the Mohawk than to listen to details about Gerrit's present obligations, and the value of the property he could put under mortgage. As they sat at the hospitable board, Mr. Astor would frequently break in with the enthusiastic exclamation, "Why, Gerrit, how much you do look as your father used to when he and I went up the Mohawk among the Indians after furs." At length they came down to business, and Mr. Astor asked Smith how much of a loan he wanted. He told him $250,000. "Do you want it immediately, and all at once?" said Astor. "I do," said Gerrit. Astor's countenance fell a little, but after a short pause he replied, "Then you shall have it," It was arranged that Smith should give Astor a mortgage on the Oswego water power, for which Smith had paid $14,000 about ten years before, for this loan of $250,000. Mr. Smith returned to Peterboro', and in three or four days received Mr. Astor's check by mail for $250,000. He made out the mortgage and sent it to Oswego to be recorded, with directions to send it to Mr. Astor as soon as it was inscribed on the records. Smith went on using the money, and supposed that all had gone right about the forwarding of the mortgage. After a delay of several weeks, judge of his surprise at receiving a letter from Mr. Astor, saying that he was afraid that his friend Smith had forgotten to send the mortgage to Astor, although it had been duly and seasonably recorded. Of course, it was now sent forward, accompanied by an appropriate explanation. Thus for several weeks John Jacob Astor had nothing but Gerrit Smith's word for a loan of $250,000. This incident lets in a flood of light upon the characters of these two remarkable men.

Views of Secretary Bristow on the Financial Question.

Secretary Bristow was in Cincinnati on his way to Washington, and visited the Chamber of Commerce, where, in response to repeated calls, he made a brief speech, in which, after congratulating the business men of Cincinnati on their determination to carry on their business and return to a solid basis on which all prosperity must exist, he said:

We heve passed through financial disasters greater in extent than almost any other people have ever suffered and yet survived. But the tremendous energies and recuperative powers of our people have been equal to all emergencies. We have not only survived but we intend to build up our future prosperity on a basis more enduring than ever. We have gone down almost to the hard pan, but we mean to come up without loss, and to build up on a basis that cannot be shaken. I believe this is the sentiment of the people of Cincinnati. I believe with you that there is no other real prosperity than that which looks to rebuilding on a foundation that cannot be broken. At all events, if any financial disaster do come upon us it shall not be on account of any fault of ours. As I look at the financial question it can be only satisfactorily solved by carrying out in good faith the obligations of the nation according to the import of the promises when they were made. After all that has been said or written on the subject of our finance, there is but one simple axiomatic truth that must never be forgotten, and that is, that honesty must ever be the best policy. There can be no policy that has not the principle of honesty underlying it that is worthy of a moment's consideration by a commercial community. Our promises were made amidst a dire necessity. Our faith was pledged in the midst of the struggle threatening our very national existence. Let us not forget the honor that requires us to redeem those promises at the earliest practical day. The time has come when we must begin to do something instead of talk in mere glittering generalities. I am glad to see that the Congress of the nation has at last begun to feel the importance of this matter, and that we have now some assurance that that body will recognize the propositions that the legal tender notes issued under the pressure of necessity must be redeemed in that which the world regards as money; and when they are so redeemed, all the promises of the Government may be so redeemed, and when this condition of things is satisfactorily accomplished, our future prosperity will be beyond doubt.

FARM AND GARDEN.

The Alkali Lands.

There is, perhaps, no use in going to great expense to irrigate the Western plains excepting where proximity to a market or a railroad justifies such an outlay, but there are many poor immigrants who have been enticed by rascally agents to settle on lands which are, comparatively speaking, worthless. To these people any directions for making their farms productive will be most welcome. Colonel Dudley, of the Third Cavalry, who has been stationed for some time in the Lodge-Pole Creek Valley at Sidney Barracks, has written a long communication to the President of the Nebraska State Horticultural Society, describing his success by making the soil productive. The valley, he asserts, is a fair specimen of the "bad lands," alkali being in excess. He finds, however, that this is no detriment if water can be had. Manure is positively injurious. The garrison of the post worked several acres as a vegetable garden, first plowing and harrowiug thoroughly, and then laying out long, narrow beds with ditches between. Whenever, during the growing season, the plants seemed to require water, these ditches were filled, but not so as to overflow the beds. Some kinds of vegetables it was found needed less water than others, and the supply was shut off from these by means of small boards used as dams whenever required. This experiment was so successful that a detachment of a hundred and fifty men was abundantly supplied throughout the season with corn, onions, beets, peas, beans, and so many cucumbers that bushels of them went to waste. Of course this information does no good where water cannot be had, but it is at least encouraging to know that something can be made of these heretofore absolutely barren regions.

PRUNING TOO MUCH.—The *Gardener's Monthly* states that the evil effects of severe pruning on fruit trees are clearly recognized. All pruning Winter or Summer, is an injury to vitality. Frequently the injury is so slight that the tree soon recovers, and, some other advantage being gained, pruning on the whole may be a benefit. It is well, however, to always keep in view the principle that pruning always weakens, in order to do as little of it as possible, consistently with what we wish to accomplish. In the season we may do some good in saving the necessity for Winter pruning by pinching outshoots we may not want while they are in a young and immature state. It should be a main object to make all transplanted trees not merely have leaves, but have new shoots at the earliest possible moment. If growing very well they may be allowed to perfect a few fruits. Overbearing on a newly-planted tree, is one of the best ways for making it stunted for years.

ASTERS.—At this time of the year the asters are out in full bloom, and well may they be called the queen of the garden. The aster wants a good, rich soil, and the best of manure, to produce a rapid growth; the ground always moist. Its greatest delight is to have a good sprinkle, night and morning, with about one hour of sunshine during the day. The best way to raise them is to grow them in boxes, so that they can be moved out of the way of bugs, which are their greatest enemies.

The rose-flowered asters are, some of them, as large as the dahlia, and in various colors, from pearly white to dark blue, and they can be arranged so as to form one of the prettiest scenes to captivate the eye of the passers-by, and bring forth words of praise.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT.—The Poultry World tells us of a very successful producer of poultry and eggs whose hens lay regularly the year round. The hens are of various breeds, and their profit is credited to the manner of feeding, as follows: Not one particle of meat or scraps is given, and but the veriest trifle of vegetable food is fed in the shape of a few boiled potatoes, about once a week. Abundance of grain is allowed, of various sorts, ground and unground, but never cooked, and plenty of unburnt oyster shells, pounded, are at all times accessible. They have a pailful of skimmed milk every day, so that they can help themselves to all they want, no other drink being provided.

PURE WATER FOR ANIMALS.—One reason why epidemics among cattle, hogs and horses are so common and fatal, is because they do not have pure water. As the country grows older and is more extensively settled, the streams are more likely to be polluted with excrement from decaying organisms; and this taken into the blood of animals is sure to breed diseased conditions. Once such epidemics were common among men, and swept off a large part of the race. Now by wise hygiene most of them are avoided. The cattle and horse plague will some day be got rid of by hygiene—never by any other means.

WORTH KNOWING.—Every little while we read of one who has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or some other portion of his person, and lockjaw has resulted therefrom. All such wounds can be healed without any fatal consequences following them. The remedy is simple: it is only to smoke such wound, or any wound or bruise that is inflamed, with burning wool or woolen cloth. Twenty minutes in the smoke of wool will take pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound we ever saw.—*Exchange.*

JUST LIKE 'EM.—A Second street father who has been denying himself cigars, opera tickets and other luxuries for the last three weeks in order to get his boy a fine suit of clothes as a Christmas gift, yesterday sounded the lad a little to see if he had any suspicions. "Well, my son, commenced the father, "don't you hope that Santa Claus will bring you a new suit of clothes?" "No, 'er don't," growled the boy, "but I'd like him to bring me a bean-shooter and five balls of molasses candy!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Wonders of Magic.

HOUDIN'S TRICKS.

One of the most adroit jugglers of the present age was Robert Houdin, a Frenchman, who for many years gave fashionable entertainments in Paris. Houdin wrote his autobiography, and related many curious feats performed by him in the course of his professional career. On one occasion he was invited to display his art before King Louis Phillippe and his court at the chateau of St. Cloud. Houdin invented a trick especially for this royal and noble assemblage, and received unbounded applause for his success. He borrowed from the King and his courtiers six handkerchiefs, which he made into a parcel and laid on the table. Then at his request different persons wrote on cards the name of places whither they desired their handkerchiefs to be invisibly transported. When this was done he begged the King to take three of the cards at hazard, and choose from them the place he might consider the most suitable. "Let me see," said Louis Phillippe, "what this one says, 'I desire the handkerchiefs to be found beneath one of the candelabra on the mantel-piece.' Ah! that is too easy for a sorcerer, so we will pass on to the next card: 'The handkerchiefs are to be transported to the dome of the Invalides.' That would suit us, but it is much too far—not for the handkerchiefs but for us. Ah, ah!" the King added, as he looked at the last card, "I am afraid, Monsieur Robert Houdin, I am about to embarrass you. Do you know what this card proposes?" Houdin, with a respectful bow declared that he did not.

"Well," responded his Majesty, "it is desired that you send the handkerchiefs to a spot beneath the roots of the last orange tree on the right of the Avenue of St. Cloud."

Houdin affected the utmost nonchalance.

"Only that, sire?" he said. "Deign to order and I will obey."

The King gave certain directions in a low voice, and immediately a number of his attendants hurried off to the orange tree to watch it. He then said, "I select the orange tree."

Houdin's first business now was to send the handkerchiefs on their travels. So he placed them beneath a bell of opaque glass, and, taking his wand, ordered them to fly to the spot the King had chosen. He raised the bell, the little parcel was no longer there, and a white turtle dove had taken its place.

The King then walked quickly to the door, whence he looked in the direction of the orange tree, to assure himself the guards were there, and when this was done he began to smile and shrug his shoulders. "Ah! Monsieur Robert Houdin," he said ironically, "I fear much for the virtue of your magic staff." Then he added, as he returned to the end of the room where several servants were standing, "Tell William to dig immediately below the last tree at the end of the avenue, and bring me carefully what he finds there—if he does find anything."

The attendant proceeded to the orange tree. The earth at the side of the tree was carefully removed, and down among the roots, after much groping, a small iron box eaten with rust was found. It bore every appearance of having been in the ground many years. This curious "find" was cleaned from its mold and brought in and placed by the side of the King. The greatest excitement and impatience prevailed on all sides.

Houdin brought, perched on his finger, the dove to the King, and around its neck his Majesty discovered a little rusty key. At the desire of the conjurer he unloosed it and opened the box. The first object that met his eye was a time-discolored piece of parchment, upon which he read: "This day, the 6th of June, 1786, this iron box, containing six handkerchiefs, was placed among the roots of an orange tree by me, Balsama, Count of Cagliostro, to serve in performing an act of magic, which will be executed on the same day sixty years hence before Louis Phillippe, of Orleans, and his family."

"There is certainly witchcraft about this," cried the King, and then he looked again and found in the bottom of the box a parcel sealed with the well-known seal of the famous Cagliostro. He broke it and opened the parcel, and there were the six handkerchiefs which but five minutes before were lying on the conjuror's table. Was not this trick as remarkable as the producing of "Katie King" from a dark cabinet?

The Road to Divorce—Keep Out of It.

Are you about to marry a man whom you do not love; for his money, or his position, or for the sake of a home?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

Are you going to marry a man whom you do not love, because you are urged to it by your parents and your friends?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

Are you going to marry one man while you fondly love another?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

Are you going to marry for spite—just because you have quarreled with your former beau, and to "come up with him" are willing to unite yourself to another?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

Are you going to marry a man with whom you have no sentiments, in common, and whose tastes and wishes you intend to disregard after marriage?

Beware: you are entering the road which leads to divorce.

In short, when marriage is anything but the mingling of two hearts in one, it had better not take place. If this principle were universally recognized, we should hear no more of divorce, because people would keep out of the road that leads to it.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

THE place for proof-readers—the house of correction.

A FRIEND that sticks in prosperity and adversity—Mucilage.

THOSE who are sound on the currency want some sound in the currency.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE annual sale of pews in Plymouth Church amounted to $70,000—$12,000 more than last year.

THE Lighthouse Board has already shipped 15,000 gallons of lard oil to the Pacific coast, being the entire amount needed this year.

VERY cold weather is reported throughout all the Northwestern States, the mercury at Chicago being 28 degrees below zero.

THE House having refused to relieve Irwin from imprisonment in the common jail, Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway has arranged for him to have a comfortable room in the jail.

REV. DR. VAUGHN, Roman Catholic Bishop, with several priests, has sailed from London for New York. He goes to promote missions among the negroes in the Southern States.

THE mill operatives, of Fall River, Mass., at a mass meeting, determined to accept the ten per cent. reduction, and temporarily resume work on Monday, till they can dictate better terms.

A DELEGATION of the head men from the civilized tribes of Indian Territory had an interview with the Secretary of the Interior, to oppose the proposed organization of a Territorial Government.

THE Postoffice Department has suspended all payments on account of subsidies to the Pacific Mail Company until the opinion of the law officer of the Department is given as to the propriety of the payment.

THE London *Globe* says correspondence is in progress between England and the United States relative to some territory in British North America which England claims, but has never formally annexed to her dominions.

ALL the great powers have authorized their representatives at Madrid to enter into semi-official relations with the new Government. The ex-King of the two Sicilies has visited Alfonso and assured him that Counts Casonta and Marl will withdraw from the Carlist cause.

THE Sankegan National Bank, of Milford, N. H., has received most of the bonds and securities, amounting to about $112,000, stolen from its vaults October 19th last. The bank officials refuse to give the particulars of the recovery, but no compromise was made with the robbers.

IT is now stated that our Government will demand an immediate settlement of the Virginius affair. When Spain was a republic it was thought best to be cautious lest a division of sentiment should throw the republic into confusion, but now it is thought best to delay no longer.

GOVERNOR GASTON, of Massachusetts, in his message, strongly pronounces against the encroachment of Federal power on the rights of States, and urges a return to amicable relations as the only guarantee for the peace and prosperity of the nation at large. The funded debt of the State is $29,500,000; the Sinking Fund, created for its redemption, amounts to nearly $11,000,000.

GOVERNOR TILDEN'S message to the New York Legislature, shows the funded State debt to be $30,000,000; reduction the past year $600,000. He opposes any increase in paper money. By reference to national politics, he says the questions settled by the war are never to be re-opened; that the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution must be accepted as final by all parties.

GENERAL SHERIDAN has received a report from Major Merrill of the Seventh Cavalry, in command of the Upper Red River District. He reports everything quiet, but that leading Redicals have all left that section, and that Republican officials elected in November are afraid to attempt to assume office, on account of the threats of the Democrats, and that as long as they refuse he don't feel himself called upon to take any action in the matter.

MAJOR WICKHAM, in his message to the New York Common Council, says: "What the liabilities of the city really are, I am not at present in position to inform you. The Comptroller gives a statement that the total debt is $110,187,980, but, in addition, there is a floating debt of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000." The Major adds: "The time has come when the actual financial condition of the city should be definitely ascertained and published."

THE Silk Association of America reports the total value of silk manufactures landed in New York, during December, at $917,605. It is stated that from 92 to 95 per cent. of all the silk imports are received there. For five weeks ending December 31st, 1,179 bales and cases of raw silk were imported, and, during that month, 472 bales of pierced cocoons were received.

A WASHINGTON special says the policy of selling a certain amount of gold each month has been discontinued by Secretary Bristow, on account of the limited amount of gold in the Treasury, through the unprecedented falling off in the customs revenues, the receipts of which during the months of November and December were less than for the corresponding months immediately following the panic of September, 1873. At the same time the receipts of internal revenue fully equal the estimates of the Commissioner.

THE Governor in his message to the Pennsylvania Legislature refers to the panic of 1873, and presents the depressed condition of business, especially in manufacturing interests of the State, and consequent distressed condition of laboring men, and recommends the strictest economy and every possible reduction of the burdens of the people. The total State debt is a little over $24,500,000, from which is to be deducted $9,000,000 of bonds in the Sinking Fund. The revenues have decreased $2,000,000 by the repeal of the tax on gross receipts, railroads, net earnings of corporations, and on cattle and farming implements. He recommended the establishment of mechanical schools, and approves of compulsory education. No allusion is made to national politics.

THE President expresses warm approval of the Senate Finance Bill passed by the House. He thinks it mainly important from the fact that it fixes a definite date at which resumption of specie payments will take place, and hence will enable the business interests of the country to accommodate themselves to the new basis of financial operations. The President is also much pleased that the Finance Committee of the Senate were able to perfect the measure upon which the Republican majority in the Senate could substantially agree, thus enabling the party to present an unbroken front in regard to a measure of so great importance, and on which there has been such a wide difference of opinion, not only among members of the party but between Congress and the Executive.

THE interference of the troops with the Louisiana Legislature is severely condemned by many throughoutt he north, while others claim that such action was necessary to maintain order. Attorney-General Dibble of New Orleans, gives it as his opinion that the State is without a republican form of Government, and thinks it must be entirely re-organized. This idea seems to meet with favor among all parties. General Sheridan says he is preparing a list of murders committed during the last three years, the number of which will startle the public. General Sheridan's official dispatch to the Secretary of War gives new light in regard to the military interference in the Louisiana Legislature. He assumes the entire responsibility of the affair, and says that Wiltz, the Democrat Speaker, first called for the troops to restore order and prevent bloodshed.

DR. LINDERMAN has been interviewed upon the question of redeeming the fractional currency with silver, and gives it as his conclusion that the project is perfectly feasible, in view of the enormous product of the Nevada mines and the large amount of silver coinage in Germany. In the event of a provision by law being made for the substitution of silver coin for fractional currency, it would be necessary to prepare a stock of from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 before commencing the issue of silver coin. For the production of this amount the mint facilities are ample. As a general proposition it may be stated that if the gold price is kept below 110, and the present price of silver not decreased, of which there does not appear to be any probability, there would be no difficulty in maintaining the circulation of silver coin. Even if gold should advance to 113, it is quite certain that silver will depreciate sufficiently to still maintain a silver circulation. The productions of the Comstock lode after the first of April next will be limited only by the milling capacity, which is largely increasing. If the German Government should in the meantime gradually dispose of its accumulated stock, the coming Summer will probably bring a lower price for silver than has heretofore prevailed.

Proceedings of Congress.

House.

Townsend, from the Committee on Public Lands reported back the Senate bill appropriating $78,000 for distribution of seeds in portions of the country devasted by grasshoppers, which was, on a point of order, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

OFF, of Iowa, from the same committee, reported the bill granting the right of way and depot grounds to the Oregon Central Pacific Railway.

Holmes, of Indiana, moved an amendment, that the States through which the road may pass shall always have the right to regulate the rates for carrying freight and passengers. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The House, by a vote of 99 to 93, went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Bill. The bill appropriates $28,761,500, and forbids recruiting beyond 25,000 enlisted men, including Indian scouts and hospital stewards; it also forbids allowance of mileage and transportation in excess of the amount actually paid, except to United States Marshals and deputy marshals. It also forbids the payment for transportation of troops or supplies on any railroad constructed in whole or part by the aid of grant of public lands, but such Railroad Company may bring suit in the Court of Claims for the payment of such transportation. It also forbids any expenditure at national armories in perfecting patentable inventions in the manufacture of arms by army officers who are otherwise compensated for their services.

The Pacific Railroad Committee have appointed a sub-committee on the subject of relief to the Southern Pacific Railroad, as requested by General Scott. The sub-committee consisted of Snyder, Houghton, Corwin, Wells and Barnum.

The House took up the Senate bill to provide for the resumption of specie payment, and Maynard moved a previous question on its passage, with the suggestion that members who had prepared remarks on the subject might have them printed in the record. The previous question was seconded—100 to 90. Bill passed—136 to 99.

The Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House with Irwin, the contumacious Pacific Mail witness. The Speaker asked him if he was ready to answer the questions of the committee he had heretofore refused. Irwin responded he was not, and then (the Speaker having informed him he could make a statement if he desired) he proceeded to read a long statement to the effect that he was not in contempt of the House, because it had never ordered an investigation; that he had never employed any person subject to the jurisdiction of the House; that the House had no right to deprive him of his liberty, and that the only practical effect of the House insisting upon an answer to the questions in dispute, would be to suppress a mass of valuable and interesting testimony which he had always been ready to place at the committee's disposal.

Dawes then offered a resolution directing the Speaker to ask the witness first the names of the persons whom he employed to aid in procuring the subsidy; second, what was the largest sum paid any one person in procuring the subsidy.

The resolution was adopted.

The questions asked first Irwin declined to answer, to the second he replied $275,000.

Finally, a resolution was adopted directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep Irwin in custody in a common jail in the District of Columbia to await further action of the House, or until he is ready to answer the questions of the committee.

White asked leave to offer a resolution thanking the President for the prompt, efficient measures adopted by him for the prevention of violence and the maintenance of order in Louisiana, and pledging the hearty co-operation of the House in sustaining him.

Bromberg objected.

Beck, Randall and other Democrats demanded the yeas and nays.

The Speaker ruled that the objection being made, the resolution was not before the House.

Bromberg then withdrew his objection, but the Speaker decided that it was too late, and the resolution was not received.

Wilson, of Indiana, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the impeachment of Durell, of Louisiana, that having received official information of Durell's resignation, the resolutions of impeachment be laid on the table. After a long discussion, in the course of which Butler, of Massachusetts, declared that judges must be taught to keep clear of politics, the resolutions were tabled—178 to 68. The same action was taken in the case of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, but only after a long debate on the legal questions involved.

Butler, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to provide for a legal and fair election in Louisiana. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. It directs that an election be held on the fourth Tuesday in May next, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and members of the Legislature. The President to appoint three Superintendents of Election, who are to appoint two State Registrars, one from each political party, to procure a new and complete registration. The State Registrars to appoint two Supervisors of Registration, one from each party, in each parish, and these to appoint in the same manner two Commissioners of Election for each election precinct. Provision is made for declaring the result of the election, and for assembling the Legislature, and the inauguration of State officers.

Senate.

Scott presented resolutions of the American Iron and Steel Association protesting against the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

Thurman offered the following, and asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby requested to inform the Senate whether any portion of the Army of the United States, or any officer or officers, soldier or soldiers of such army did in any manner interfere or intermeddle with, control, or seek to control the organization of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, or either branch thereof, on the 4th inst., and especially whether any person or persons, claiming seats in either branch of said Legislature have been deprived thereof or prevented from taking the same by any such military force, officer or soldier; and if such has been the case, the President is requested to inform the Senate by what authority such military intervention and interference has taken place.

This resolution provoked a long discussion continued for several days. Conklin moved to amend by inserting the words "If in his judgment it is not incompatible with public interests." After a warm partizan debate this amendment was adopted, as well as an amendment by Morton to add to the resolution the words, "Or whether he has any information with regard to the existence in Louisiana of an armed organization, hostile to the government of the State and intent upon its overthrow."

Sargent moved to amend Thurman's resolution so as to ask under what circumstances such military interference took place. This amendment was also adopted. With these three amendments Thurman's resolution was adopted.

Harvey called up the House bill to confirm the pre-emption of homestead entries of public lands within the limits of railroad grants, and in cases where such entries have been made under the regulation of the law department. It was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, and then laid over.

On motion of Sargent the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation Bill for the year ending June 30, 1876, and the amendments reported by the committee were concurred in. Sargent said that the amount appropriated was a little over $16,000,000, something larger than the appropriation last year, and the principal item of increase was for coal for ships' use. The bill passed.

Sargent called up the Senate bill reported from the Finance Committee Tuesday last, to remove the limitation restricting the circulation of banking associations issuing gold-paying notes. The bill passed.

Mitchell moved to take up the bill appropriating $100,000 for the construction of a custom-house and bonded warehouse at Portland, Oregon.

Sherman objected to the present consideration of the bill, as he was opposed to any further expenditures for public buildings in the present condition of our finances. The bill was taken up by a vote of 32 to 18.

Conkling opposed the passage of the bill, and, pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Investigation seems to be the order of the day. Congressional Committees are in session at Vicksburg, New Orleans, and in Alabama. The Pacific Mail investigation still continues. A large amount of testimony has been taken by these committees, but it is very difficult to arrive at a definite and reliable conclusion in regard to these matters.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The opening of the New Year seems to have given a fresh impulse to business of nearly every character. Prices of domestic produce have generally been advanced and trade has materially improved. Large ships are daily leaving our harbor laden with grain and flour, bound for foreign ports, and we have still a large number, aggregating nearly 100,000 tons, yet waiting cargoes, as well as a large fleet on the way here. There seems to now be no question about finding a market for all the surplus grain we have to spare and at prices which are favorable to the producer. Charters to the United Kingdom average about £3 for first-class ships. Wheat is in active demand at an advance over previous quotations, and quite firm at rates given below. Flour has also advanced, and with large orders on hand our local mills, as well as those at Vallejo and elsewhere, are running to their full capacity. Barley and oats have also experienced a decided rise in value and are quite active. Corn is scarce and wanted at better rates. Rye is firm. Buckwheat is steady with a fair demand. Potatoes move off quite freely at fair prices. Onions are dull, with free supplies. Hops are firm. Wool is remarkably quiet, prices low, with large stocks on hand mostly of inferior grade. Hides are steady at quotations long current. Tallow is dull and prices lower than last quoted.

WHEAT.—There has been a good healthy business doing within the past week, at a decided advance over previous rates, and it is fair to infer from present appearances that the advance will be maintained for some time yet. Transactions for the week, as far as reported, aggregate 145,000 centals in lots within the range of $1 47½@$1 67½, the latter for the best white for milling purposes. The latest Liverpool quotations are 9s 10d@10s 4d for average, and 10s 6d @10s 9d for club. The receipts for the week amount to 300,000 sks. The total receipts from July 1st to date have been 6,979,000 sacks, and within the same period 175 vessels have been dispatched for the United Kingdom, carrying 5,580,000 centals wheat and flour valued at $8,900,000. The rates of freight paid at this date to United Kingdom is £2 15s@£3, shippers giving the preference to iron ships.

FLOUR.—We have now to report an advance of 25c per bbl since the advent of the New Year. The millers have taken large local orders in advance, and they are running full time. Our exports for the past six months approximate 225,900 bbls (mostly in cloth), showing a falling off as compared with same time the year previous, of 95,000 bbls, and 112,000 bbls more than for a like period of 1872. Our receipts from Oregon the past six months only 27,430 bbls, and for the reason that Oregon is making direct shipments to foreign ports. There is a marked increase in the local consumption of the Pacific slope, causing quite a rise in milling property. Our export trade to the United Kingdom for the past six months has largely diminished, by reason of low prices abroad, and to the preference given by the people of Great Britain to the imports of wheat for the manufacture of flour themselves, thus securing the benefit of all the mill offal, etc. Transactions so far as reported within the week aggregate 40,000 bbls various brands, chiefly for export, at prices within the range of our quotations. We give the following as wholesale rates for cargo lots: Superfine, $4 25@4 50; Standard brands, $4 25@4 45; Extra Superfine, $4 75@5 25. Bakers' and Family Extra $4 75@5 00; Extra silk dressed $5 00@5 30 ₽ bbl.

BARLEY.—There has been an increased demand at an advance since our last review. We note the following transactions within the week, and the range may be quoted at $1 70 @1 85 ₽ cental for fair to choice, and $1 90@$2 10 for extra superfine.

RYE.—Is in good demand; receipts are light. There is a slight advance in price, the present range being $1 25@$1 30 per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT.—Offerings are light. There is a steady demand at 3@3½c.

CORN, of good quality sound and dry, is in fair request, meeting a ready market at $1 50 @$1 55 for white, and $1 40@$1 45 ₽ 100 lbs. for yellow. The stock of choice is light, and an improvement in price may be looked for soon.

BRAN and MIDDLINGS.—The mill prices are $17 00 for bran, and $27 00 ₽ ton for middlings.

HAY.—Is in good supply, meeting a ready market at fair prices. The cargo price on the wharf ranges from $12 50 to $17 00 ₽ ton, according to quality.

STRAW.—Is quoted at 75@85c per bale.

BEANS.—White are scarce and in good demand at good prices, while colored have suffered a decline—good sound, dry lots being hard to obtain even at present prices. We quote the range of wholesale prices for round lots as follows: Bayos, 2 @ 2¼c; Pink, 2¼@2½; Red, 2@2¼; new White Pea, 3½@4¾c; White Butter at 4½@5c.

HOPS.—There is no movement to speak of. Stocks are very light, and prices are firm, holders waiting for higher prices; 35@37½c may be quoted as the range. The greater portion of the crop was purchased early in the season for export. The market in New York is reported as having advanced to 45@50c ₽ lb for choice.

BEESWAX.—The supply is fair, and with a light export demand at 25@27½c.

POTATOES.—A really choice article is hard to get in this market. Inferior are plenty and cheap. Prices have advanced—the following is about the range for round lots on the wharf: Choice Humboldt $1 70@$1 75; Petaluma and Tomales, $1 45@$1 75 ₽ 100 lbs; Cuffey Cove bring $2 ₽ 100 lbs.

ONIONS.—Have been in large receipts during the week, and prices have dropped to 75@$1 00 ₽ 100 lbs, the latter for choice white.

WOOL.—The market here is very dull, prices remaining low, while our merchants are holding large stocks, unwilling to sell until better prices can be obtained. The stock remaining on hand at the close of the year was closely estimated at 20,000 bales. There is a better feeling in the Eastern market, and it is to be hoped that its influence will soon be felt in this. Sales as reported within the week aggregate 100,000 lbs., at prices within the range of our quotations, which are for choice 18@21c; fair shipping grades 14@17c; earthy and burry 10@12½c.

COTTON.—We have no sales to report within the week. Stock on hand moving very slowly—quotable at 15c ₽ lb.

HIDES.—Dry are wanted; 19@20c cash is paid for usual selections; 8@9c ₽ lb for wet-salted.

SEEDS.—There is an active demand for many varieties. We quote: Alfalfa, 17½@18c; Canary 4@4½c; Flax, 3@3½c; California Mustard dull, 2@2½c.; Timothy, 10c ₽ lb.

CATTLE.—Our markets are well supplied with all the varieties of meats, and at reasonable prices; the following are the wholesale rates: Beef, 5@7c, according to quality; Mutton, 5@5½c, plentiful; Lamb, 7@10c; Hogs on foot, 6@6½; Hogs, dressed, 8¼@8½; the latter price for choice small ones.

POULTRY.—Prices are variable, depending in a measure on the supply of game. Supplies of all kinds are abundant, and although the demand is good, yet prices are very low. We give the range as follows: Hens and Roosters, $6 50@7 50 ₽ doz; Broilers, $4 00@$5 00 ₽ doz; Geese, tame, $2@$2 50 ₽ pair; Ducks, do., $7 00@$8 00 ₽ doz.; Turkeys, live, 16@17c. ₽ lb; do. dressed, 17@20c. pr. lb.

GAME.—We have an abundance of all seasonable varieties at prices so low as to enable almost any person to live entirely on wild meats. The following are market jobbing rates for the different varieties: Hare, plenty at $2 50 @$3 00 ₽ doz.; Rabbits, do., at $1 50@2 00 ₽ doz; Wild Geese, $2 00@4 00 ₽ doz; do. Ducks, large Mallard, $3 00 ₽ dozen; do. do., small, $1 00@1 25 ₽ doz; Quail, $1 50 ₽ doz; Doves, 75c ₽ doz.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.—Fresh California roll butter is becoming more plentiful, and prices continue to decline—the wholesale price at from 40@50, the latter for fancy dairies. Eastern Firkin, fair to good, sells at 25@30c.

California Cheese is active at 15@18c; New York State, 18@20c; Western, 14@15c; Fresh California Eggs are coming in freely, and prices have declined to 37½@40c ₽ doz; Oregon Eggs in good order sell for 25c, with light receipts.

GREEN ERUITS—Many varieties are now out of market, and nearly all choice fruits, except apples and oranges, are quite scarce, commanding good prices. Oregon supplies the market in part with choice apples. We give the following as approximate rates at this writing: Apples, cooking, 50c@$1 00 ₽ box; choice, $1 00@$1 50; Pears, $1 50@$2 50 ₽ box; Grapes, very scarce, the range being from 5c@15c ₽ lb, according to quality; Figs, 5@6c ₽ lb; Eastern Cranberries, $10 00@12 00 ₽ bbl; Oranges, Los Angeles $25@$40 per M, Loreto $45 00, Mexican plenty, at $30 00@$35 00 ₽ M; Lemons, Los Angeles, $2 00@$3 00 ₽ 100; Limes, $10@12 00 ₽ M; Cocoanuts, $6 00 ₽ 100; Strawberries, 25@30c ₽ lb; Los Angeles Walnuts, 10@12½c ₽ lb.

The national GOLD MEDAL was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson, San Francisco, for the best Photographs in the United States.

TAKE AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL to stop your Colds, Coughs, and Bronchial Affections, before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

PEERLESS YEAST POWDER.

TRY IT.—For sale in quarter, one, two, five, ten and twenty pound packages by all grocers. B. F. BARTON & Co., manufacturers, 211 and 213 Sacramento street, San Francisco.

FOR RHEUMATIC PAINS,

Gout, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff and Swollen Joints, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Pleurisy, Lame Back and all Lameness and Pain, use the never-failing remedy, PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL. For sale by all druggists

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Duryea's Starch in another column. The superiority of this starch is well known by those who have tried it, and the number of medals it has received ought to induce every one to at least test its merits.

The New York Photograph Gallery,

No. 25 Third street, San Francisco, is again open, with larger lights, more room, and all the latest improvements in instruments. All work is warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Cabinet Rembrandts, only $4 per dozen; Card Rembrandts, $2 to $3 per doz." J. H. PETERS successor to B. F. Howland & Co.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK.

No. 6 Post street, Masonic Temple, San Francisco. Money received on Term or Ordinary Deposit. Dividends paid semi-annually. Loans made on approved security. Certificates of Deposit issued payable in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and the principal cities of the Atlantic States and Canada; also, France, England, Germany, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Turkey, etc. This Bank solicits the patronage of all persons. W. H. Culver, President; Francis Smith, Vice-President; H. T. Graves, Secretary; Leonidas Pratt, Attorney.

IT IS SELDOM THAT WE NOTICE anything in the medical line, nor would we now, unless we could be convinced that we are not doing our duty as a journalist in recommending to the public the celebrated botanical preparation of Dr. Henry. Whoever induces the victim of Scrofula or any other disease of the blood, to use Dr. Henry's Extract of Sarsaparilla, has begun a good work. There can be no question as to the result of this medicine if persevered in. It is a sure cure for Scrofula, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, and indeed all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. It is just what a good physician would prescribe for these complaints, and we confidently recommend it as being the best article now in use. Dr. Henry's Cough Balsam is the most effective remedy for any affections of the Throat or Lungs that we have ever known. It contains no deleterious drugs, and can be taken with impunity and certainty of relief. For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, etc., it stands without a rival. Dr. Henry's Liniment as an alleviator of pain, is unrivalled by any preparation before the public; the most skeptical will be convinced by a single trial. It will prove itself a "friend in need" which no family should be without.

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption. A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1874.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive Editorial labors on a paper in New York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, *having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days.* In the September following, I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained, and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily until about the first of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business. I finally obtained a small quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite *improved*, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands, knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

P. O. Box 507, Rochester, N. Y.

Centinela Colony.

The Centinela Rancho, situated on the coast, in a westerly direction from Los Angeles and about three miles distant from the limits of that beautiful city, contains 25,000 acres of good, arable valley land, a large portion of which is choice bottom and well adapted to the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits. Near the highest elevation is a cluster of large springs, from which flows a stream of crystal water several feet wide and six or eight inches deep, which may be conducted to almost any portion of the rancho. On the adjoining ranches are strong flowing wells, and it is the opinion of Governor Downey, Mr. Garey and others, that artesian water can be readily secured on a large portion of the land purchased. The surveyor is laying out a town in a central position and about three miles from a well sheltered bay. The Los Angeles and Pacific Railroad Company has been incorporated to build a railroad from the landing, where a wharf will be built, running through Centinela to Los Angeles.

There are orange, lemon and lime trees now loaded with fruit, 6,000 orange trees growing in the orchard, 7,000 three-year-old orange trees growing in the nursery, 1,500 Languedoc almond trees just commencing to bear, several hundred other fruit trees, and $50,000 worth of sheep and other personal property.

The soil is first rate, water good, landing convenient, market good, and the land dog cheap. Centinela will sell well under the hammer. Here is a chance for those who are looking for homes. Over two hundred shares have already been subscribed for, and I presume all the stock will soon be taken. Persons anxious to join the colony should lose no time in making a personal examination of this property.

These lands will be disposed of by the auctioneer, as at Lompoc, to the highest bidder, whether a member of the Association or not. The purchaser of homesteads will pay ten per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and ten per cent. semi-annually thereafter, with interest at ten per cent. per annum until the whole purchase price has been paid.

Persons desiring homes on this beautiful rancho should secure stock equal to the value of the land desired, so that if high prices are obtained, as at Lompoc, the dividends on their stock can be applied to their final payments on their homesteads, and reduce the cost to or below the original purchase price by the company.

O. L. ABBOTT,
Santa Barbara.

Parties desiring to visit the land should take steamer from San Francisco to Los Angeles (fare, $12); or take the Southern Pacific Railroad at San Francisco at 8:10 A.M. via Soledad, or the 4 P.M. train via Bakersfield, to Los Angeles.

Apply to WM. H. MARTIN,
General Agent California Immigrant Union,
534 California street, San Francisco; to
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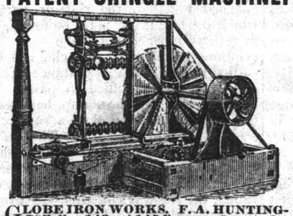

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